Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 28.—NO. 86-2. PORTLAND, OREGON. FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies ... strength and wholesomeness ... the ordinary kinds, and ... with the multitude of ... phosphate powders. Sold o... W. T. COLEMAN & CO.

THOMSON'S CELEBRATED [illegible] CORSETS

NEVER [illegible] BEEN ... PRESENT MAKE. MORE POPULAR THAN EVER. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. THREE LENGTHS. TWELVE GRADES. HIGHEST AWARDS GIVEN.

The Best Goods and Cheapest for Quality.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.

NEW YORK, SOLE MANFRS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.

THE OPERATIC EVENT:

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY

MIKADO!

FRIDAY EVENING : : : : : : : OLIVETTE

SATURDAY MATINEE : : : : : : : PINAFORE

Secure your seats at Prentice's.

NEW PARK THEATER.

JOHN P. HOWE, Lessee and Manager

Limited Engagement, for Five Nights Only, of the Eminent Tragedian

FREDERICK WARDE

Supported by an Efficient Dramatic Company.

Monday, April 23, - - - - Virginius

Tuesday, 24th, - - - - Gaston [illegible]

Wednesday, 25th, - Galba the G[illegible]

Thursday, 26th, - - - - [illegible]

Friday, 27th, - - Galba the [illegible]

Reserved Seats at Prentice's music store. Prices—Opera Chairs $1 50; Side... center 50c; Gallery 25. No extra charge...

1819 I. O. O. F. [illegible]

Under auspices of the

Independent Order of Odd F[illegible]

—AT—

NEW ARMORY HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL [illegible]

Ticket, admitting Gentleman and Lady, [illegible]

ENTERTAINMENT

—AT—

UNITARIAN CHURCH

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL [illegible]

At 8 o'clock.

An interesting Musical and Literary programme will be given at the Unitarian church, Friday evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the ... of this city. Admission 50 cents.

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA

The Great Battle Painting!

Admission 50c: Children [illegible]

This unequaled exhibition is open from ... P.M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. ... street between Ash and Pine

Constitutional Catarrh.

No single disease has entailed more suffering ... hastened the breaking up of the constitution ... catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, hearing, the human voice ... sometimes all, yield to its destructive ... the poison it distributes throughout ... every vital force, and breaks ... constitutions. Ignored, because ... stood, by most physicians ... quacks and charlatans, those ... hope to be relieved of it ... is time, then, that the popular ... terrible disease by remedies ... placed into hands at once ... new and hitherto untried ... afford in the preparation ... the hearty approval of ... instantaneous in affording ... sneezing, snuffling and ... removes the most ... head, sweetening ... smell, taste and hearing ... constitutional tendency of ... liver and kidneys.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE ... the RADICAL CURE ... SOLVENT and Improved ... Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

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Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland, Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

—SOLE AGENTS—

[illegible] Whiskies

... Sec Champagne, ... Heidsieck Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer, White Rock Mineral Water.

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Bedroom and Parlor Suites, Folding Beds (all styles), School Desks, Odd Chairs, Cheffoniers, Side Boards, Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

F. S. CHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

HEALTHY BEVERAGE. HOME INDUSTRY.

HENRY WEINHARD'S

Lager Beer Brewery.

LARGEST AND MOST FAVORABLY KNOWN IN THE NORTHWEST

Superior Facilities for Shipping in Car Lots.

PROMPT ATTENTION. QUICK DELIVERY.

[illegible]N S[illegible] & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

... Front St. - - - - - - Portland, Oregon.

—AGENTS—

Sarsaparilla & Iron Water

... Blood Purifier and Pleasant Tonic. Taken in quantity it cures all Skin Diseases.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS.

Incorporated September 14, 1865.

Boilermakers and General Machinists

MANUFACTURERS OF

... Fronts and Castings of Every Description, Marine and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Quartz-Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery, Knox & Parker Turbine Water Wheels.

Special Attention to Repairing of Machinery and Boilers.

LARGEST STOCK OF PATTERNS NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Cor. North Front and E Streets, Portland, Oregon.

... REPOSITORY.

... IMPLEMENT CO.

... Front St., Portland, Or.

The attention of the trade is invited to our

NAVY BLUE, HOME RUN, CORONA IMPERIAL, AND LEADER CIGARS.

Best sellers in the market. At retail everywhere. Wholesale only by

Mason, Ehrman & CO., Portland, Oregon.

HOYT & BROTHER CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wood Working Machinery,

Factory at Aurora, Illinois.

Branch House, No. 6 N. Front St., Portland, Or.

O. C. GOVE & CO., Managers.

Write for Prices on Wood Working Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Saw and Shingle Mills.

TROUT FLIES

BAMBOO FISH POLES

LOWEST PRICES ON FISHING TACKLE

LIDDLE & KAEDING,

538 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE from mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco, Cal.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood, $1 50 per load—from W. Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bass Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FAIRBANK'S

Standard Scales,

Warehouse Trucks.

Write for Prices.

L. H. PARKER, Agent,

No. 9 Oak st., Portland, Or.

E. E. PROWELL.

SOUTH PORTLAND

DRUGGIST.

ME.

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.

I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.

I LACKED ENERGY.

I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.

I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.

I HAD NO AMBITION.

I FEEL WELL NOW.

I TAKE

Prickly Ash Bitters.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

AGENTS,

44 Front Street, Portland, Or.

[illegible]

Sufferings Intense. Head nearly raw. Body covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. STEVENS & BRUNER, Monroe, N. C.

DEAR SIRS: About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, one box Cuticura Salve, and one cake of Cuticura Soap, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors. WM. S. STEPHENSON,

Winchester P. O., Union Co., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this county brought his son to town to-day to let us see him, and to show us what Cuticura Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him,—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of Cuticura Remedies and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the Cuticura Remedies the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale.

Yours truly, STEVENS & BRUNER, Druggists and Pharmacists.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. 25 cents.

DOERR'S GIANT GLOBULES

STRONGEST Invigorant Known. For Mental Overwork, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Mental Apathy or Indifference, and in all enfeebled conditions of the general system, and dull, heavy weakness in the back or spine in disease of the Reproductive Organs of both Male and Female, they are the Best Tonic known to science. Restore Lost Vigor in 5 days. Druggists or Mail, $1. Wilcox Specific Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

L. BLUMAUER & CO., Agents, Portland

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Dakota Admission Bill.

THE DIVISION ON PARTY LINES.

A Quiet Day in the House—The Charges Against Indian Agent Eells—Congressional and General Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Hoar offered a resolution (which was referred to the committee on foreign relations) providing that the official reporter shall be admitted to report the debates and proceedings of the senate when the fisheries treaty shall be under consideration. The report or such part of it as may not require secrecy, to be published, if the senate shall so order.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill for admission of the state of South Dakota, and was addressed by Plumb in support of the bill. He contrasted the small votes in the Southern states with the vote of Dakota, and said very few of them had cast as many votes at any election within the last five years as the territory of Dakota had in 1886. If it was the quality of the people of Dakota that the senator from Missouri (Vest) objected to, then he (Plumb) declared that they were a fair representation of the Anglo-Saxon character on this continent. He had yet to learn that any man in Dakota had ever been deprived by direction or indirection of his right to vote.

Coming down to the state of Alabama, he contrasted tables of taxation in that state, to show that the assessed value of "guns, pistols and dirks" was four times greater than that of farming tools and agricultural implements; and yet, he said, the senator from Missouri did not object to the representation of Alabama in the senate or the house, but was willing to meet them on a plane of equality. For himself, he did not care as to the politics of any of the territories applying for admission as states. He would vote for the admission of Montana or Washington territory democratic though they were, because he believed the power and perpetuity of the republic depended on the equal association of all the people of the United States, subdivided within the limits of states, each one taking care of its own local concerns, contributing of its advice, its counsel, its wealth and its power to the progress of the United States in their national capacity.

ALLISON AND BECK.

Allison addressed the senate in support of the bill. He agreed with the senator from Missouri (Vest) that the question was a political one. The attitude of the democratic party in both houses on this subject was an attitude of non-action. He believed South Dakota should now be admitted as a state, and that North Dakota should also be admitted as a state. He should be glad to vote this session for the admission of North Dakota.

Vest asked him if he would vote now for a bill admitting the whole territory of Dakota.

Allison said he would ask, in response to the question of Vest, as to whether the democratic party, as a political organization, would vote to-day for the admission of Dakota as a whole.

Vest said he did not think there were any of his colleagues who would not; although they had not held any caucus.

Allison said the action of the democratic party, as represented on the committees of territories in both the house and the senate, showed its policy on this subject. The idea was to tamper with the question until the presidential election of 1888 shall have passed away, and if the political exigencies of the future required it, the democratic party would continue to play the same game. If the democratic party wanted the state of Dakota undivided, why did it not, when ever it had power, present a bill for that purpose? He himself would hesitate long before he would be willing to admit Dakota as a single state. He would join hands with the senators for the admission of Montana.

THE BILL IS PASSED.

Vest congratulated the senate that the discussion had got back to the real issue, and thanked Allison for having discussed the question from the standpoint of a statesman. He protested against recent charges and aspersions against Southern states and said if this were an occasion to go into ancient history, he could resurrect in the Southern states the shameful parodies on government that had once been set up there by the senator who now was denouncing those states. The debate then reverted once more to the question of outrages and intimidations in the south. Call, Berry, Hoar, Edmunds, Sherman and Vest participated in the discussion, which was, at times, quite excited.

The senate finally came to a vote on the substitute for the Dakota bill, which was defeated—yeas 23, nays 26—and the bill itself was passed—yeas 26, nays 23—a strict party vote.

Bills were reported and placed on the calendar for a public building at San Diego, Cal., and for the appointment of an associate justice for the territory of Utah.

The senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Tariff Bill Dropped and the Indian Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The house postponed further consideration of the tariff bill until Tuesday next, and proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $20,000 for educating Indian pupils in Alaska.

An amendment was adopted striking out the provision for an inspector of Indian schools, and providing for a superintendent of Indian schools.

Bain of Pennsylvania offered an amendment providing that in Indian day and training schools that are church organizations, and are assisting in educational work, the Christian bible may be taught in the native language of the Indian, if, in the opinion of the persons in charge of the school, it is deemed conducive to the moral welfare of the pupils; adopted.

The committee then rose.

Randall of Pennsylvania then moved to strike out the clause appropriating $2,858,000 for payment of the Choctaw judgment, and the previous question was ordered on this motion and the final passage of the bill. The matter went over and the house adjourned.

INDIAN AGENT EELLS.

Investigation Into Charges Made by Senator and Delegate Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Edwin Eells has been Indian agent at the Puyallup agency in Washington territory since 1872, when he was appointed by General Grant. Though a republican, he was recently reappointed at the expiration of his last term of office by Cleveland.

His nomination was sent to the senate and was reported favorably from the committee on Indian affairs. Senator Voorhees protested against the report, and cited some charges against Eells. On his motion, the nomination was recommended to a committee, with instructions to inquire into the charges.

Witnesses were summoned on both sides, and they have put in an appearance. Yesterday the charges were filed by Delegate Voorhees, of Washington territory.

It is alleged that Eells has, in allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, imported nonresidents and aliens, and assigned them lands; that he had kept the agency school full of children by dragging pupils from the surrounding country and enrolling them as scholars; that he does this in order to make it appear that the school is flourishing, and to procure large allowances of money for it. It is represented by the prosecution that Indian Inspectors Gardener and Bannister, after investigating the affairs of the agency, reported against the agent. Now it is claimed by the defense that the opposition is political, the democrats being indignant because a republican has been reappointed.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

A San Franciscan Removed.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The second assistant secretary of the treasury removed Secret Service Agent Finnegrass of San Francisco, from office yesterday. His dismissal has been forwarded by mail, and will reach San Francisco in a few days. Finnegrass is not removed for cause, except political cause. The pressure brought by the democratic politicians has at last availed, and Finnegrass has been removed. There are a number of candidates for his place, but no one has been selected to fill the vacancy.

Postoffices and Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A postoffice was to-day established at McAuley, Shoshone county, Idaho, and Louis Fowle was appointed postmaster.

Pensions were to-day granted as follows: Oregon—Mexican war, Martha J., widow of Russel Alford, Harrisburg. Washington territory—Mexican war, Emma, widow of James Wilson, Spokane Falls. Idaho—Mexican war, Mary, widow of Uma Tenny, Nichola.

Oregon Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Hermann urged the secretary of the interior to-day to direct his agents, during the coming summer, to exercise careful watch to prevent forest fires next summer in Oregon and elsewhere.

Representative Hermann has been notified by Postmaster-General Dickinson that the mail service between Vale and Burns, Or., has been increased.

Caucus of Democratic Senators.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A caucus of democratic senators was held this morning, to hear Senator Morgan upon the fisheries treaty. The question of considering it in open session was decided adversely by a small majority. The sentiment was favorable to the immediate consideration of the treaty, and to the best exertions of the democrats for its ratification.

To Represent the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The secretary of state has appointed Alexander Campbell, of Fairfield, La., Frank B. Wheeler, of New York city, and Richard L. Miller, of Lynchburg, Va., to be assistant commissioners on the part of the United States at the Melbourne exposition.

Figures From the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The land office records from 1881 to 1887, inclusive, give the following statistics: Value of timber reported stolen, $36,719,852; amount recovered, $478,000; appropriated for protective service, $455,000.

The Copyright Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The house committee on judiciary to-day decided to report favorably the copyright bill introduced by Breckinridge of Kentucky.

For Bringing Benson Home.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—U. S. Marshal Franks has been allowed $1,301.97, for expenses incurred in bringing Benson, of survey fame, from Denmark.

JUDGE GRESHAM.

An Earnest German Endorsement of His Candidacy.

Chicago Freie Presse.

The "boom" for Judge Gresham demonstrates something like an elementary power. There is nothing artificial about it; no clique has "started" it or is "managing" it. It is a real, genuine "boom," and an honor to all who join it. It is gratifying that the republican party is looking out for a standard-bearer who, like Judge Gresham, furnishes by his record as an uncompromising enemy of everything that is corrupt in our political, business, and social life, a safe security for a glorious, honorable, and pure administration of the highest office of our great republic. The unity and the enthusiasm of the party can only be accomplished by an open declaration of war against dishonesty and lawlessness, and Judge Gresham has always, in private as well as in official life, been the fiercest antagonist to all personal and official corruption. And as these qualities of his have created this "boom," and Judge Gresham remains cool and dignified amid this enthusiasm, it is evident that this "boom" is genuine, popular, and promising great results for the republican party, as well as for all citizens, whose aim it is to purify our public life of maladministration and to reinstate sound progressive principles.

PRESS PITH.

The man who is looking for something to do rarely finds anything, but if he is willing to do anything he can always find something. —*Tid-Bits.*

Countryman (to dentist)—The tooth next that 'un aches too, Doc. Dentist—Yes; it aches in sympathy. Countryman—Yank it out; durn such sympathy.—*New York Sun.*

Walt Whitman says that "nothing is ever really lost." But will he kindly inform a waiting world what has become of the rhymes at the end of his poetry lines?—*Boston Transcript.*

It is said that many literary men in this country owe much to their wives. Very likely. Considering the prices that some of our literary men work for they can be pardoned for borrowing from anybody.—*Richmond Whig.*

Wife—"What does the sentence, 'It goes without saying' mean, dear?" Husband—"I know what it doesn't mean." Wife—"What, dear?" Husband—"A woman's tongue."—*Washington Critic.*

Boston young lady (to hardware dealer)—"My physician has advised me to take up fencing for exercise. Mr. Sharpedge; have you any er——" Dealer—"Posthole augers? Yes; step this way, please."—*New York Sun.*

Hotel proprietor—"I will send the refreshments up, sir, by the dumb-waiter." Guest—"All right, and let me tell you if he isn't here within fifteen minutes he will wish he was deaf as well as dumb."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Newly-arrived Irishman—"But fwhat good do I git out av it if I join the Milaysian Mutual Binifit & Protective Association?" Acclimated Milesian—"We bury a mimber ivery Soonday, an' it's a beautiful drive to the cimetary."—*Life.*

Physician (to Mrs Col Blood of Kentucky)—"How did your husband pass the night, Mrs. Blood?" Mrs. Blood—"He seemed quite comfortable, sir, and asked for water several times." Physician (with a grave look)—'H'm—still flighty."—*Life.*

Husband (in the early morning)—What are you going through my pockets for, my dear? Wife—A little change, John. Husband—Have you no money of your own? Wife—Yes; but it is so much easier to find a man's pocket, John, than a woman's.—*Harper's Bazar.*

In Boston, Mass.—Miss Cult—I hear that you are an admirer of Russian literature, Mr. Hubson. Mr. Hubson—Why, really—'pon honor, you know, I haven't read a word—. Miss Cult—That's strange. I was told the other day that you just devoured Caviare with the greatest delight.—*Puck.*

Great Actress (to maid)—Who was at the door, Marie? Maid—A gentleman, madam, but I said you were not at home to any one. Great Actress—That's right. Did he leave a card? Maid—Yes, madam. Great Actress (reading card)—Why, it was Mr. Potash, the eminent soap manufacturer. I declare, Marie, you are too stupid.—*Tid-Bits.*

How Cleveland Expects to be Renominated.

From his Letter of Acceptance in 1884.

When we consider the patronage of this great office, *the allurements of power, the temptation to retain place once gained*, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom *a horde of office-holders*, with a zeal born of benefits and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in *the eligibility of the president for reelection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action* which must characterize a government by the people.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Platform of the Ohio Republican Convention.

HARRISON CAPTURES HIS STATE.

Preparations for Conkling's Funeral—Mysterious Double Tragedy—Husband and Wife Lynched—A Great Cast.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 19.—The republican convention reassembled this morning. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the democratic party for its nullification of the war amendments to the constitution, whereby the republicans of the South are practically denied a voice in the government of the nation, and in favor of such economic legislation as will protect American industries. The message of the president and the action of the majority of the ways and means committee is denounced as a direct and open assault upon those industries. The platform in conclusion presents the name of John Sherman as eminently qualified for the office of president, and Ohio's delegates to the national convention are directed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination. Daniel J. Ryan was nominated for secretary of state, and Judge J. P. Bradbury for supreme court judge.

Gov. Foraker, Chas. Foster, Wm. McKinley and Ben Butterworth were chosen delegates at large to the Chicago convention.

A. H. Mattox and E. L. Thompson were chosen electors, after which the convention adjourned.

HARRISON CAPTURES HIS STATE.

Judge Gresham Fails to Secure a Single Delegate in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 19.—Conventions for the selection of delegates to the Chicago convention were held to-day in every congressional district in Indiana. With but one exception, all the delegates are instructed for Gen. Harrison, and in that case the delegation were personally pledged to his support. This gives ex-Senator Harrison a practically unanimous support, and leaves Judge Gresham without a delegate from his own state. Four delegates at large will be selected by the state convention May 5.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

An Escort of Honor to be Sent from Utica by the Common Council.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The body of ex-Senator Conkling was placed in the casket about noon to-day. There were few callers, but many telegrams of condolence were received. A committee of twenty-five, to be appointed by the common council of Utica, will arrive to-morrow to attend the funeral and will act as escort to the remains during the journey to that place.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Telegrams continue to be received by the family, expressing sorrow on the death of ex-Senator Conkling from all parts of the United States. The funeral in this city will take place in Trinity chapel, at 10 A. M. to-morrow. The procession will enter the church as follows: Mrs. Conkling, with Col. Fred A. Conkling; Mr. and Mrs. Oakum; Alderman Conkling and Miss Conkling, Judge A. C. Coxe and Howard Conkling; Mrs. U. S. Grant and her sons and their wives. Following them will come a delegation of thirty citizens of Utica, headed by the mayor and a delegation of eight congressmen and fifteen members of the legislature will follow. No sermon will be preached. The funeral service of the Episcopal church will be read. The remains will start for Utica at 12:15 P. M., by special train.

Conkling died a comparatively poor man. His house in Utica is valued at $25,000. He owned eight improved lots on One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and unimproved lots in the outskirts of Washington. He also owned some securities. No will has been found.

MYSTERIOUS DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Strange Man Kills an Unknown Woman and Shoots Himself.

PORTLAND, Me., April 19.—A strange man and woman were seen walking on the street to-day, and a few moments later two pistol shots were heard. The couple were found lying on the sidewalk apparently dead, but while being removed the man revived and gave the name of Edward Chase, of New York. He is thought to be a son of Dr. E. P. Chase, No. 202 East Eleventh street, New York, and has been stopping at the City hotel for several days under the name of Johnson. He said the woman was Mrs. Nellie Stevens, of Gardiner, Maine. In Chase's pocket was found a diary with this entry: "Read this. She is a daughter of Hon J. H. Ladd, of Gardiner." The woman had been in the city for several days and it is supposed the couple met by appointment, though the cause of the shooting is a mystery. The bullet went through her head and killed her instantly. Chase was shot in the temple, and the doctors have taken the bullet out from under the scalp on the side of the head. He is dangerously wounded and is not expected to live.

HUSBAND AND WIFE LYNCHED.

A Negro Couple Taken from their Cabin by a Tennessee Mob.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19.—A special dispatch to the *American* from Gallatin, Tenn., says Isaac Kirkpatrick and wife, Puss Kirkpatrick, both colored, were taken from their cabin, about five miles from Gallatin, by a band of men. The woman was hanged and the man shot through the brain. Some time since John Kerby's country residence was burned to the ground, with the entire contents. Suspicion has pointed to Puss Kirkpatrick as the perpetrator of the deed. Kirkpatrick was not suspected of having taken any part in the burning. It is thought that when the mob entered Kirkpatrick's cabin he recognized some of the party, and they killed him because they feared they would be exposed. Both bodies were brought to Gallatin, where they were received by hundreds of negroes.

THE SPIRITUALIST FRAUD.

Madame Diss Debar Now Accused of Murdering an Art Dealer.

NEW YORK, April 19.—On the strength of the affidavit of David Valkenburgh, administrator of the estate of Samuel L. Loewenherz, an old art dealer, who, it has been hinted at, was poisoned by Madame Diss Debar, search was made to-day of Luther R. Marsh's house. It was suspected that Madame Diss Debar's paintings, which she claims were given her by King Ludwig of Bavaria, were some she had stolen from old Loewenherz. About thirty valuable paintings were identified as some that had been formerly seen in Loewenherz's shop. Mr. Valkenburgh also identified the pictures as ones which were stolen from Loewenherz. The possession of the paintings by the Debars, and demands made for their return by Loewenherz, it is claimed, are what led to the murder of the latter.

A GREAT PERFORMANCE OF HAMLET.

Booth, Barrett, Couldock, Jefferson and Modjeska to Take Part.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A great performance of "Hamlet" is to be given on May 21st as a benefit to Lester Wallack. The cast, which is phenomenal, is as follows: Hamlet, Edwin Booth; Laertes, Lawrence Barrett; King, Frank Mayo; Ghost, Charles Couldock; Polonius, John Gilbert; First Grave Digger, Joseph Jefferson; Second Grave Digger, W. J. Florence; Rosencrantz, Lawrence Hanley; Guildenstein, Charles Harford; Marcellus, Steele Mackey; Bernardo, Herbert Kelly; Francisco, Lewis Massen; Priest, Harry Edwards; First Actor, John Lane; Second Actor, Robert Hilliard; Ophelia, Madame Modjeska; Queen, Mrs. D. P. Bowers; Player, Miss Rose Coghlan.

A DEEP CUT IN RATES.

Brought About by the Competition of the Denver & Fort Worth Road.

CHICAGO, April 19.—All the railroads between Chicago and the Missouri have agreed to drop freight rates between all points east of the Missouri river, thirty per cent. This heavy reduction was brought about by the recent cut in rates between New York and Denver by the Morgan Steamship Company and the Fort Worth & Denver road, and the new tariff of the Chicago and Missouri river roads is intended to meet the water and rail competition of the lines above named.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Majorities, Actual and Estimated, of the Democratic Victory.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Official returns and estimates give Nichols in this city 27,000 votes and Warmoth 12,000. Shakespeare's majority over Cavey for mayor is about 6000. The balance of the young men's democratic ticket is elected by 6000 to 9000 majority. The *Times* (democratic) estimates Nichols' majority in this state at 65,000. As far as heard from Warmoth carried but two parishes, with majorities as follows: East Baton Rouge 502 and Iberville 700.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Several Lives Probably Lost in a Cheap Lodging House.

ST LOUIS, April 19.—The Bethel Home, a cheap lodging house on Olive street, was partially burned to-night. Great excitement prevailed. A number of the inmates were rescued from windows. Several men were seriously burned, and it is feared that two or three people were suffocated in the building. The ruins are too hot to admit of a thorough search, but one body has been recovered up to 1 o'clock.

HEAVY DAMAGES ALLOWED.

Fotheringham Receives a Verdict for a Large Sum.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The jury in the suit of David S. Fotheringham against the Adams Express Co. for damages for false imprisonment, after being out three hours, agreed upon a verdict of $20,000 for plaintiff. Fotheringham was the messenger who was, in December, 1886, robbed by Fred Witrock, alias Jim Cummings, of over $50,000.

DAKOTA TIN ORE.

The Reduction Process Proves a Complete Success.

RAPID CITY, Dak., April 19.—The new laboratory of the school of mines has made its first run of Dakota tin ore. The reduction process proved a complete success. Plans for the erection of large works for treating tin by this process were immediately formed by leading citizens.

SPORTING EVENTS.

The Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—The track was in fine condition. The attendance was the largest of the meeting, and the weather was pleasant.

For all ages, three-fourths mile—Roi d'Or won, Lilbert second, Phil Lee third; time, 1:17.

For all ages, one and one-eighth miles—Head Lad won, Huntress second, Florimore third; time, 1:56½.

For three-year-olds, one and one-sixteenth miles—Macbeth won, Long Chance second, Fredericka third; time, 1:51.

For all ages, one mile—Kirklin won, Biddy Bowling second, Weeks third; time, 1:44.

For the Spring Racing.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Greater preparations than ever are being made at the Bay district course for the spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association, which opens next Saturday. Already about seventy runners are on the grounds, out of 125 that are expected before Saturday. The association has provided substantial inducements in the way of purses and stakes to attract the splendid horses that have been sent to the meeting. In all about $16,000 will be distributed, and the directors are so elated with present prospects that they are getting up a programme for four extra days.

Baseball.

KANSAS CITY, April 19.—Kansas City 10; Cincinnati 4.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—St. Louis 13; Louisville 7.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Athletics 9; Baltimore 3.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Brooklyn 4; Cleveland 3.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Ward has signed with the New York club.

A Poor Opinion of Bayard.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *Mail and Express* says, editorially: "It is not at all certain that the Russian government had a right to convey to the United States jurisdiction over disputed waters of Behring Sea, but the question ought not to be negotiated by Bayard. He is not good at that business. He would admit all the absurd claims for damages that are made by the Dominion schooners."

Negro Preacher Killed.

ST LOUIS, April 19.—A special to the *Post Dispatch* from Saradia, Miss., says, Edward Cossar, a colored man possessed of considerable wealth, returned to his home unexpectedly last night and found Rev. Sidney Hibler, pastor of the Methodist church and principal of the school, at his home. Not being satisfied with his explanation, he shot him in the head, killing him instantly.

More Trouble for the Thirsty.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Some four hundred men employed in and about a dozen breweries struck to-day upon the refusal of the owners to negotiate with the Brewers' Union regarding difficulties.

Notable Death.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Arunah S. Abell founder of the *Sun*, died this morning.

HOW TO TELL AN ENGAGED MAN.

By the Way He Picks Out the Ring—He Uses Caution and Generally Chooses a Solitaire.

New York Mail and Express.

A solitaire is the correct thing to announce an engagement with. The stone, of course, can be any that the purchaser chooses, but the usual choice is a diamond.

"We can always tell when the ring is for an engagement," said a jeweler recently. "The purchaser looks well at all we show him. He thinks carefully just how much he can afford to spend and picks out one that to his mind is perfect in every way. Solitaires are mostly bought. Sometimes we sell cluster rings having diamonds, pearls, emeralds, rubies, but they don't look half so attractive as the solitaire. An opal ring, surrounded by small diamonds, is very pretty, but lovers have an aversion to this stone. A ring containing a first-class diamond weighing one-quarter of a karat will cost about $20, one weighing half a karat will cost $50, and one weighing a karat will cost $125, and so on up to $1000. They are cut with a broad crown on the upper part and taper to a point below. The horizontal diameter of a stone of a quarter karat weight is about one-eighth of an inch. The favorite settings now are very plain and the ring is nothing but a slender hoop of gold."

The Record of Congress.

Washington Republican.

The house of representative of the Fiftieth congress has had presented to that body 9700 bills. It has been in session one hundred and thirty days, and just that number of its bills have become laws. One and one-third per cent of the bills presented have been passed, and one hundred of these are private bills for the benefit of individuals. What do the people of the country think of these democratic legislators?

Now is the time to take a good spring medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best. 100 doses $1.

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS

Remarkable Escape from Death on the Gallows.

FOOTPADS SECURE A LARGE SUM.

Heavy Fire at Los Angeles—A Schooner on the Sands—A Boy's Peculiar Death—San Francisco Notes.

SEATTLE, April 19.—George H. Miller, accused of the murder of I. M. Colman on the shores of Lake Washington, back of this city, in February, 1886, at the close of his fourth trial at Port Madison yesterday, was declared not guilty and ordered set at liberty by the court. The case is one of the most interesting in the court records of the territory. Miller was tried twice in Seattle and once in Port Townsed prior to the trial just finished. At the third trial he was convicted and sentenced to be hung. The supreme court, to whom the case was appealed, set the verdict aside and ordered that the prisoner be set at liberty unless, at the next trial, a stronger case was made out by the prosecution. Judge Jones, believing a stronger case not to have been made out, and obeying the order of the upper court, ordered a verdict of not guilty to be brought in, and the prisoner discharged. Miller had been in jail over two years.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

The sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R. of Washington territory and Alaska was brought to a close to-day. The following department officers were elected: Commander, J. W. Sprague, of Tacoma; senior vice commander, S. G. Cosgrove, of Pomeroy; junior vice commander, Wm. McMicken, of Olympia; T. T. Minor, of Seattle, and J. R. Hayden, of Olympia, were elected delegates to the convention at Columbus, Ohio. Delegate at large, D. B. Kimball, of Dayton. The next encampment will be held at Spokane. The affair has passed off very pleasantly and successfully, and closed this evening with a grand ball and banquet.

FROM SALEM.

Footpads Rob a Man of a Large Sum—Supreme Court Record.

SALEM, April 19.—Last night about 11:30 Dr. C. W. Jeffrey, veterinary surgeon, was attacked by two footpads on State street, knocked senseless and robbed of $1475, of which $300 was money and the remainder drafts. The doctor had just returned from Eastern Oregon, where he had received a large amount of money. He also received several hundred dollars from parties in Portland, and he thinks some toughs saw him there and followed him to Salem on the evening train. There is no clue to the robbers.

Gov. Pennoyer to-day appointed Wm. F. Muir, of Portland; O. F. Bell, of Union; D. W. C. Nelson, of North Powder, and J. M. Brown, of Silverton, notaries public.

J. T. Gregg, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, has been appointed by Chairman Barin, secretary of the state republican central committee. Headquarters of the committee are being fitted up in the Savings bank building at Portland, and Mr. Gregg will enter upon the active discharge of his duties there next Monday.

SUPREME COURT.

George Weaver, administrator of the estate of Hans Weaver, deceased, appellant, vs. C. W. Johnson, administrator of the estate of W. F. Owens, deceased, and Esther Owens, respondent; appeal from Douglas county argued and submitted. J. C. Fullerton, attorney for appellant; W. R. Willis, attorney for respondent.

Charles A. Cogswell, respondent, vs. Henry C. Wilson, appellant; appeal from Lake county argued and submitted. Charles A. Cogswell and Col. N. B. Knight attorneys for respondent; George G. Bingham, attorney for appellant.

PRESIDENT HARRIS.

His Views of the Proposed Joint Lease of the O. R. & N.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Robert Harris, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, arrived this afternoon from the south. President Harris stated this evening that the business of the Northern Pacific for the first three months of this year had been very good. In looking back over the road's operations for the year past, he could say that it had experienced a remarkable increase in transcontinental traffic, in common with all the overland lines.

Marked reticence was observed in his manner when requested to say something about the joint lease of the O. R. & N. Co. by the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific. He stated that the first-named company was a willing party to the lease, and that all three roads had agreed to a proper indenture to consummate it, but as certain parties residing at Portland were seeking to prevent its consummation, he did not care to predict what would be the outcome of the fight. In his opinion, Portland people had no good reason to think the lease would discriminate against their town and in favor of Tacoma, for the reason that the lease provided that all traffic originating south of Snake river was to go through Portland, while for all business north of the same river rates were to be the same to Portland as Tacoma. Under these circumstances, if the metropolis of Oregon could not hold its own with Tacoma, it was his opinion that she had no right to complain. He thought if the lease was going to injure Portland, the Union Pacific Company would never have entertained the proposition for a moment. He would not admit that in the lease the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific had come to an understanding that the Snake river was to be a boundary line of their respective territories.

In further conversation Mr. Harris stated that there was a prospect of building a line from Cheney to Yakima.

FIRE AT LOS ANGELES.

The Warehouse of Whittier, Fuller & Co. Burned.

LOS ANGELES, April 19.—The warehouse of Whittier Fuller & Co., opposite the Southern Pacific depot, took fire at 9 o'clock this evening. The building was a long wooden structure, filled with oil and other painters' supplies, and the flames made such rapid headway that when the firemen arrived they found it impossible to do anything except save the buildings in the neighborhood. Flames from the burning oil shot up to a great height. Several huge tanks containing from 50,000 to 70,000 gallons exploded with loud reports, their flaming contents flying in every direction. One tank, when exploded, shot out of the blazing building and landed in the street fifty yards away. Fortunately it injured no one. A few small buildings adjoining the warehouse were quickly engulfed by the flames, but beyond this the fire was confined to the building were it started.

The manager for Whittier, Fuller & Co. is not in town, and in his absence it is not possible to-night to get an accurate estimate of the loss and the insurance. It is believed, however, that the loss will be between $30,000 and $40,000, and it is reported to be partly covered by insurance.

ASTORIA NOTES.

A Schooner on the Sands—But Few Fish Being Caught.

ASTORIA, April 19.—Wm. Colman, formerly mate on coasting vessels here and on Puget sound, died to-day at St. Mary's hospital, aged 50.

Charles Nilson, a sailor, from Forfarshire, died in the hospital to-day of consumption.

The schooner Wm. F. Witzermann, while trying to sail out at 8 this morning heavily lumber laden, took sand at Smith's point, and is still ashore.

Few fish are being caught, and few boats are out—not over 450 on the entire lower river. There is a scarcity of fishermen. Some were expected on the Oregon to-day, but when the steamer arrived there were found to be not over a dozen aboard.

A BOY'S PECULIAR DEATH.

Killed by Placing His Mouth Over an Empty Gun Barrel.

BELLEVUE, Idaho, April 19.—Word reaches here of a peculiar death in a neighboring village a few days since. Barney Dudley, aged 13 years old, had removed a charge from his shotgun, and placed his mouth over the muzzle and blew into the barrel. Finding the tube stopped up, he called his little brother, telling him to place a hot coal in the cap tube, while he sucked from the barrel. The coal was rightly placed. Barney then gave a strong draw with his mouth. A [illegible] and Barney suddenly dropped dead. A doctor was called and pronounced the cause of death paralysis of the lungs from asphyxiation.

CALIFORNIA.

The State Medical Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The state medical association to-day elected the following officers: President, Dr. James Simpson, San Francisco; first vice-president, Dr. Lindley, Los Angeles; second vice-president, Dr. W. T. Dawson, St. Helena; third vice-president, Dr. W. A. Briggs, Sacramento; fourth vice-president, Dr. J. E. E. Baker, Angels Camp; permanent secretary, Dr. W. W. Kerr, Sacramento; treasurer, Dr. G. S. Simmons, Sacramento. Board of censors—Dr. J. G. Fitzgibbons, San Francisco; Dr. C. C. Vale, San Diego; Dr. D. F. Long, San Francisco; Dr. H. W. Dodge, San Francisco; and Dr. E. W. King, Ukiah. Board of examiners—R. W. Plummer, G. H. Steele, G. E. Blake, C. E. Farnum, of San Francisco, and A. H. Pratt, of Oakland.

Completion of a Great Dam.

SAN DIEGO, April 19.—The completion of the great Sweetwater dam and National City works was formally observed to-day. The dam is of solid masonry, built across the Sweetwater valley, in order to form a large reservoir for the purpose of storing water for the dry season. The dam is ninety feet high from the base of the gorge, and is claimed to be by twenty feet the highest dam in the United States. At the base the dam is forty-six feet thick. The width is over 100 feet. Appropriate speeches were made to-day, while there was a fine exhibition of fruits of the section which will be irrigated. The area of the reservoir is 150 acres. The cost of the dam and the water-works is $800,000.

Faling's Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Upon affidavit of H. W. Matthews, special administrator of the estate of the late Charles J. D. Faling, murdered by his wife, Mrs. A. C. Cowley and Ida M. Carroll have been ordered to appear in the probate court on the 27th instant, for examination concerning the property of decedent's estate. The administrator states that Faling had, at the time of his death, two diamond shirt studs, a diamond ring, gold watch and chain, $30 in money and various keys, papers and other valuables. He states that Mrs. Cowley has the studs and ring, and refuses to deliver them up, and that between the two women the rest of the valuables are divided in some manner.

A Very Mysterious Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Ariel Lathrop, manager of the Palo Alto farm, says: "The origin of the fire in the stable could not be learned. No strangers or tramps were found around or near the farm, and it seems that no human being could live who would wantonly destroy so many fine and noble animals from spite. Smoking around the stables is strictly forbidden; lanterns and lights used are safety lamps, and the fire can only be said to be one of those mysterious conflagrations caused no one knows how."

There are on Senator Stanford's ranch 530 horses, including 125 stallions of all ages, 160 brood mares, 230 geldings and fillies and some work horses.

A Particularly Sad Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—George Pahlgren, a shoemaker, has been lying at the almshouse. He was in the last stages of consumption, and yesterday the doctor informed him that death must speedily ensue. Within an hour thereafter Pahlgren covertly procured a razor and cut the arteries of his left wrist. That the flow of blood might not betray the deed, he held the wound over a cup, which he hid under the bed clothing. The cup was filled in a minute, and Pahlgren, weakened by the drain, lost courage and revealed his condition to a nurse. The wound was bound up, but the unfortunate man sank rapidly during the night and this morning died.

The Greek Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Vladimir, prelate of the Greek church, and bishop of Alaska and the Aleutian islands, arrived here overland direct from Europe Tuesday, and entered at once upon his pastoral charge. He came accompanied by four priests, three deacons and about fifteen subclericals and singers. San Francisco will be the seat of his bishopric, and here will be his permanent residence. He states that his church has a membership of 100,000,000, taking all the countries together.

The Knights Templar.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The grand commandery of Knights Templar to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Grand commander, Tristam Burgess, San Jose; deputy grand commander, C. C. Mason, Chico; grand generalissimo, S. H. Waggoner, San Jose; grand captain, Gen. G. A. Johnson, Santa Rosa; grand prelate, H. L. Hosmer; grand senior warden, Jacob H. Neff; grand junior warden, William Vanderhurst; grand treasurer, John F. Merrill; grand recorder, F. H. Caswell.

"Gay Mrs Kidder."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Gay Mrs. Kidder, who has lately received considerable notoriety on account of her relations with a man named Maremonnt, or Marks, with whom she came from Portland, where she was suing for a divorce from her husband, E. H. Kidder, who kept a cigar store, is now living in Oakland. Maremonnt, or Marks, who came down from Portland with the woman, it is said, "borrowed" $1000 from friends before he started.

The Proposed Sculling Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—A dispatch was received here to-day by Henry Peterson, in which Paine the Canadian sculler, stipulated that the race should take place at Victoria, and offered Peterson $100 for expenses. The latter will not accept the proposition, but is willing to go to Victoria if Paine's backers will put up $150 for his trip, as his legitimate expenses will amount to that sum.

"Dead Horse" Sale.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The auction of "dead horse" that has accumulated at the Russ house was concluded to-day. In all there were over five hundred trunks, valises and packages, and the sale realized over $2300. The bidding seemed to be guided only by the sizes of the articles put up. A big trunk brought $10 50, while a hand satchel was knocked down for seventy-five cents.

San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—There are strong suspicions that Peter Johnson, a roofer, found dead in his room this afternoon, committed suicide, and was not murdered.

A curt dispatch was received at various railroad offices this morning, which said that the transcontinental association would not hold its meeting here till May 15. There was no reason given for the delay.

Important Ruling in a Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Judge Wallace held to-day, in the divorce case of Kaufman vs. Kaufman, that a decree of divorce could not be granted on cross complaint; affirmative relief must be obtained by a new proceeding. This is the first time this question has been raised and passed upon in the courts, and is in direct opposition to common practice.

Norlaine Will Probably Recover.

MAYFIELD, April 19.—The condition of Norlaine, the filly so badly burned in the fire at Palo Alto Tuesday night, is quite favorable, and it is thought she will recover, though she will be blind and badly disfigured.

MAYFIELD, April 19.—Narlaine, Stanford's favorite filly, badly burned at the Palo Alto fire, is dead.

Mining Accident.

BUTTE, M. T., April 19.—Abraham Winn was killed in a shaft at Colusa this evening, being knocked out of the cage by striking the wall in ascending. Wm. Deffney was struck by a large piece of rock falling from overhead in the 300-foot level in the west Colusa mine and it is doubtful if he recovers.

A Dutch Training Ship Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The Dutch training ship Zilverin, Admiral Eokes, thirty-nine days from Callao, arrived in port this evening. She will leave here for Honolulu, Japan, China and the Dutch colonies. She is a ship-rigged vessel of 4000 tons, with 3500 horse-power. She carries ten guns and has a crew of 280 men.

Flood Going Abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—James C. Flood, whose health has been bad for some time, expects to leave here next month for Europe, where he will remain for a year or two. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Flood and his daughter, and will first visit Carlsbad.

Death of a Boy From Whisky.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Wm. McConnell, 7 years old, son of Daniel McConnell, together with a young friend, found a whisky bottle last night and proceeded to drink the contents. They managed nearly to finish the whisky. When William grew dreadfully sick. He was given an emetic, and then went down stairs to see the other boy, who, however, was not so ill as McConnell. He gave the boy some physic. At 8 o'clock this morning McConnell died. The other boy is expected to recover.

Gov. Waterman for Blaine.

LOS ANGELES, April 19.—Gov. Waterman, in this city to-day, speaking of politics, said: "Blaine must be nominated. Seventy-five out of 100 republicans are for him. I think Blaine meant what he said in his letter, but the people will overrule that. I think Blaine men are the only ones to be elected delegates to Chicago."

Murder Trial Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The trial of John Jepensen, for the murder of Capt. Williams, of the ship Oceanic, in June last, was on the calendar for trial to-day, but owing to the absence of the attorney for the defense it was continued until Tuesday next.

Failed to Connect.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Joe McAuliff and Frank Glover were to have met to-day, but owing to a mistake in the meeting place they failed to come together. It is announced they will endeavor to reach some agreement to-morrow night.

Mrs. Faling Out on Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Mrs. C. D. Faling, who shot and killed her husband last Sunday, was admitted to bail to-day in the sum of $10,000.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

Shot by a Sheriff's Guard.

HELENA, April 19.—A Billings special to the *Independent* says: O'Brien, one of the men arrested by Under Sheriff Reed for horse stealing, and afterward discharged for lack of evidence, was shot in the head by Jack Hurley, who yesterday was placed in charge of a band of horses which was supposed to have been stolen, by authority of the stock association. O'Brien was attempting to move nine head, which he claimed were his own, to a place about a half mile above the remainder of the bunch, having been led to believe that the sheriff had no hold on them. O'Brien was unarmed at the time, and was engaged in explaining his actions to Hurley. The ball entered behind the left ear, and glancing tore off about two inches of the scalp. Doctors pronounce his condition dangerous in the extreme.

A Rash Miner Killed.

BUTTE CITY, Mont., April 19.—James Salomon was working in one of the lower levels of the St. Lawrence mine yesterday with his partner. They had charged a blast, and his partner retreated and warned Salomon to come along. The latter said there was no danger, and the words were barely uttered ere an explosion occurred, tearing all the flesh off his chest, crushing in his head, and completely severing his left arm from the body. He was Irish, 23 years old, unmarried, and had worked in the mine for three years. The coroner's inquest exonerated every one from blame.

Charges of Corruption and Cruelty.

PHOENIX, A. T., April 19.—The *Herald* publishes an itemized statement of the accounts of the territorial immigration commissioner, Cameron W. King, as on file in the office of the territorial auditor. Published accounts show a corrupt administration of the affairs of the office, and it is claimed the publication will result in a thorough investigation. The paper also publishes an account of the state of affairs in the territorial insane asylum and states that the inmates have received harsh treatment at the hands of the superintendent.

A Victim of the Storm.

SALT LAKE, April 19.—The body of Andrew Brown, who disappeared during the severe cold weather in January last, was found to-day, badly eaten by coyotes, two miles east of Rattlesnake canyon. He evidently perished from exposure.

Mrs. Smith Held Without Bail.

BELLEVUE, Idaho, April 19.—Mrs. J. L. G. Smith, who killed her husband in Hailey on the 2d inst., while he was attempting to whip her, was committed to jail without bail by the probate judge. Her trial will come up next month.

A Miner Killed.

PHOENIX, A.T., April 19.—A courier brings intelligence of the killing of Daniel McGinty, at the Cave Creek mines, yesterday, by drilling into an unexploded giant cartridge.

FROM RICHES TO POVERTY.

The Decline and Fall of Great Families—Financial Degeneration of the Plantagenets.

London Telegraph.

If we believe that it is better to visit the house of mourning than the house of feasting, it follows that the story of the decline and fall of our great families is better than the story of their rise and progress.

It is better, we presume, inasmuch as the moral illustrative of the instability of human greatness, etc., is a profound one; otherwise the record is a sadly sad one and the reading of very melancholy interest. Nevertheless, it is very curious, and we venture to give here an account of some of the most noteworthy lapses of great and loyal families from wealth and princely power to menial servitude and beggary.

No race in Europe surpassed the Plantagenets in royal position and personal achievements, and yet, not to descend further than the year 1637, we find the great-great-grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Clarence, following the trade of a shoemaker in Newport, Salop. This is a conspicuous fall, but not more so than that of another branch of the same family, for among the lineal descendants of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of Kent and sixth son of Edward I, occur a butcher and a toll gatherer; the first a Joseph Smart, of Halesowen, and the latter a George Wilmont, keeper of the turnpike gate at Cooper Bank, near Dudley. Then, again, among the descendants of Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, fifth son of Edward III, we find a Stephen James Penny, who was, not many years ago, sexton at St. George's, Hanover Square.

Another melancholy fall was that of the Cromwells. Before the time of the protector the family possessed estates equal to those of the wealthiest peers of the present day, and the great Oliver himself inherited considerable property, which, augmented from private sources, made up a total sufficient to maintain his family perpetually in easy circumstances. But within a century after his death we find Thomas Cromwell, his great-grandson, setting up as a grocer on Snow hill, and his son Oliver, the last male heir, as an attorney in London.

In the female line the fall was much more striking. One of the protector's granddaughters, after seeing her husband die in the workhouse of a small Suffolk town, died herself a pauper, leaving two daughters, the elder the wife of a shoemaker and the younger the wife of a butcher's son, who had been her fellow servant. Another of Oliver Cromwell's granddaughters had two children, of whom the son became a small working jeweler and the daughter the mistress of a small school at Mildenhall.

When the twelfth Earl of Crawford was imprisoned in Edinburg castle, to restrain his recklessness and prodigality, he left one child, a daughter, who, having no one whatever to look after her, received not a scrap of education, and was left to run about like a gypsy. She eloped with a common crier, and at one period of her life lived by mendicancy. Charles II. granted her a pension of £100 a year, but owing to her utter degeneracy it proved more hurtful than beneficial.

The male head of this family died in 1744, in the capacity of hostler in an inn at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands. The estate had been dissipated by the "Spendthrift Earl," his father, and with his patrimony he, Lord Lindsay Earl of Crawford, bought a small property on which he resided for some years, until through averse fortune, this went too; and to save himself from starvation he was fain to go as a hostler.

A story is told of a scion of the great house of Urquhart, of Cromarty, who was necessitated by his extravagance to sell his inheritance, and who, sinking step by step into the lowest depths of wretchedness, came at last a wandering beggar to the door which had once been his own.

A similar story is told by Fraser of Kirkhill, who relates that he saw the Earl of Traquair, cousin of James VI., begging in the streets of Edinburg. "He was," says Fraser, "in an antique garb, and wore a broad old hat, short cloak and panier breeches, and I contributed toward his relief. He was standing with his hat off, and received the piece of money from my hand as humbly and thankfully as the poorest supplicant."

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES

Conflicting Reports Regarding the Emperor's Condition.

PARIS EXCITED OVER BOULANGER.

His Sallies are Received With Fierce and Angry Cries in the Chamber—The Roumanian Revolt—Russian Notes.

BERLIN, April 19—8:20 A. M.—The emperor felt more tired than usual last evening, and retired to rest before 9 o'clock. It is believed that the growths hitherto confined to the larynx have extended into the trachea. The emperor's respiration is much faster and his fever has considerably increased.

11 A. M.—The emperor passed a fair night, under the circumstances. His fever, weakness and quickened respiration continue. Physicians are now holding a consultation.

11:30 A. M.—According to trustworthy information, the gravest fears are entertained of a speedily fatal ending of the emperor's disease. It is apprehended from his present condition that death will ensue within a week.

12:50 P. M.—It is understood that the doctors at their consultation this morning agreed that the condition of the emperor had become more favorable during the night. To-day his fever has diminished and his general condition is better. It was deemed necessary that he remain in bed.

LONDON, April 19.—The following dispatch has been received by the Exchange Telegraph Company: "Berlin, 2:30 P. M.—The condition of the emperor is less favorable. He is losing strength and the general belief in his approaching death is gaining ground."

The emperor did not leave his bed to-day, and accounts current of his sufferings are distressing. He preserves in transacting business, and does not cease writing.

ALARMING SIGNS.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent says: "There were rumors at midnight that the emperor's feet were swelling; that pustules had begun to appear on his neck, and that there was much discharge from his throat."

MUCH BETTER.

LONDON, April 20.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "At midnight the emperor's temperature was higher, and owing to the immense discharge through the canula the patient was much better."

BOULANGER BANQUETED.

He Proceeds to the Chambers by a Circuitous Route.

PARIS, April 19.—Count Dillon gave a banquet at Nevilly yesterday in honor of Boulanger.

It is stated that when Boulanger goes to the chamber of deputies to-day, in order to avoid a demonstration in his honor, he will proceed by way of rue Bourgeyone instead of by place de la Concorde. The streets at noon were lined with police, and bodies of troops were held under arms in order to prevent any riotous demonstration upon the occasion of Boulanger taking his seat in the chamber.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING.

PARIS, April 19.—The chamber of deputies to-day gave a vote of confidence to the government. General Boulanger was cheered by the immense crowd assembled outside the parliament building on his arrival. The lobbies were thronged and much excitement prevailed. The chamber adjourned until Saturday.

BOULANGER MAKES A MISTAKE.

PARIS, April 19.—Gen. Boulanger ignored the appeals of hundreds of friends to avoid publicity to-day. On entering the hall de la Paix of the chamber of deputies a crowd of deputies craned forward to see him, and Boulanger, thinking they manifested sympathy for him, smiled. The storm instantly broke, deputies crying: "*A bas le dictateur!*" "*A bas Boulanger!*"

At midnight there was an uproarious Boulanger demonstration in the Place de Bourse. A strong body of police has driven the crowd back and made several arrests.

THE ROUMANIAN REVOLT.

Many People Killed and Much Property Destroyed and Pillaged.

BUCHAREST, April 19.—Details of the rising of peasants which have reached this city describe the revolt as widespread. Peasants are destroying houses and property, and in most of the villages the houses of landowners and farmers have been sacked and wrecked. Granaries have been pillaged, and local officials barbarously treated. A number of them have been killed. Territorial troops joined in the pillage and fired upon troops of the line. Since instructions were sent to the troops to adopt severe measures for suppression of the revolt, a host of insurgents have been killed and wounded or taken prisoners. The prisons are crowded. Fugitives continue to pour into Bucharest.

NOTES FROM RUSSIA.

War Flotilla to be Reinforced—The Czar's Journey Postponed.

CRACOW, April 19.—The Azof war flotilla will be reinforced by twelve torpedo boats. They have been ordered in France and will cost £800,000. The government is retaining merchant vessels in readiness to transport troops to Bulgaria at a cost of £12,000 monthly.

The czar's journey to Caucasus is postponed in consequence of the outbreak of an extensive separatist movement, headed by the nobility of Georgia. Numerous arrests are said to have been made at Tiflis, Stavropol and Kutais.

CANADA.

The Ocean Mail Services.

LONDON, Ont., April 19.—The *Canadian Gazette* explains the action of the Dominion government as respects the Atlantic mail service, and says it has now given its word that the new service shall be fully up to the standard of requirements as to time. Arrangements with the Imperial government as regards the Pacific Mail service will now proceed, and it is expected will reach a speedy conclusion.

Earthquake in Canada.

RIVER DU LOUP, Quebec, April 19.—At 12:40 this morning a slight shock of earthquake was felt here. It passed from north to south and lasted only three or four seconds.

ST. PAUL'S BAY, Quebec, April 19.—A very strong earthquake shock, which lasted nearly three seconds, was felt here this morning.

CABLE NOTES.

Taking Counsel of Prudence.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The government, taking the view that Emperor Frederick's recovery is hopeless, has enjoined the press of the empire to abstain, under pain of severe punishment, from publishing a word in disparagement of the German crown prince.

Sentence Doubled.

DUBLIN, April 19.—The sentence of Rev. Father McFadden, who was condemned to three months imprisonment for holding an anti-landlord and anti-police meeting, on his appeal was increased to six months.

Matthew Arnold's Funeral.

LONDON, April 19.—The funeral of Matthew Arnold took place to-day at Laleham, near Staines, his birthplace. The dean of Westminster and Canon Farrar officiated.

An American Socialist Expelled.

BERLIN, April 19.—The bundesrath has expelled from the country Herr Schlutter, an American citizen, who is connected with the *Social Democrat* newspaper.

Seventeen Persons Killed.

LONDON, April 19.—An explosion occurred in the St. Helen colliery, at Workington, last evening. Seventeen persons were killed and several injured fatally.

An Avalanche.

BERLIN, April 19.—An avalanche has destroyed fifty metres of railway between Gossensass and Schellenberg, on the queen's route to Berlin.

FOR THE ADVERTISING COMMITTEE.

A letter from Mrs. Duniway at Blackfoot, Idaho, contains this note:

Once a day, and sometimes oftener, as we neared Pocatello, we would encounter train loads of immigrants bound for Washington territory. Their hands were full of Tacoma and Seattle papers and circulars, with an occasional flyer bearing news of Ellensburg and Spokane, but not a word or line did any of them have concerning Oregon. I had a single copy of the New Year's OREGONIAN, which I loaned on the train and at Pocatello till it was read into rags, but that was all the reading matter I had to give them. This I loaned and re-loaned on the trains, and at Pocatello till it was read into rags. Half the people I met had scarcely heard of Oregon, and it was a genuine pleasure to hear their comments over the pictures of Portland and environs, in cases where there was no time to read the single paper that I had to offer them. Their tickets would not carry them through Portland, and many regretted the prospect of missing the scenery of the Columbia which I did my humble best to portray in words, as I had opportunity.

SOME AMUSING ANSWERS.

A Collection of Excellent Specimens of Ready Wit.

Chamber's Journal.

Our courts of law have furnished us at various times with very witty and amusing remarks, lawyers and prisoners alike being guilty on this score. Doubtless every one has heard of the Irishman, who, in reply to the question, "Guilty or not guilty?" said "he would like to hear the evidence before he would plead." A magistrate in another case was dealing with a vagrant, and in a severe tone addressed him thus: "You have been up before me half a dozen times this year!" thereby giving him to understand that he had appeared too often on the scene. The prisoner, however, was equal to the occasion, for he replied: "Come, now, judge—none of that. Every time I've been here I've seen you here. You are here more than I am. People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

Curran, the Irish advocate, was one day examining a witness, and, failing to get a direct answer, said: "There is no use in asking you questions, for I see the villain in your face." "Do you, sir?" said the man, with a smile. "Faix, I never knew before that my face was a looking-glass." On another occasion, he was out walking with a friend who was extremely punctilious in his conversation. The latter, hearing a person near him say curosity for curiosity, exclaimed: "How that man murders the English language!" "Not so bad as that," replied Curran, "he has only knocked an i out!"

"Prisoner at the bar," said a judge, "is there anything you would wish to say before sentence is passed on you?" The prisoner looked toward the door, and remarked that he would like to say "Good evening, if it was agreeable to the company."

"I remember," said Lord Eldon, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed: "Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the twelfth?" "Please you, my lord," said one of the eleven, "he has gone away about some business; but he has left his verdict with me.'"

Lord Cockburn's looks, tones, language and manner were always such as to make one think that he believed every word he said. On one occasion, before he was raised to the bench, when defending a murderer, although he failed to convince the judge and jurymen of the innocence of his client, yet he convinced the murderer himself that he was innocent. Sentence of death was pronounced, and the day of execution fixed for, say, the 20th of January. As Lord Cockburn was passing the condemned man the latter seized him by the gown, saying: "I have not got justice, Mr. Cockburn—I have not got justice." To this the advocate coolly replied: "Perhaps not; but you'll get it on the 20th of January."

A good story is told of a general and his wife, resident in Ireland, who were constantly pestered by a beggar woman to whom they had been very generous. One morning, at the accustomed hour, when the lady was getting into her carriage, the old woman began: "Agh! my lady, success to yer ladyship, and success to yer honor's honor, this morning, of all the days in the year, for sure didn't I drame last night that her ladyship gave me a pound of tay, and yer honor gave me a pound of tobacco!"

"But, my good woman," said the general, "do you not know that dreams always go by the rule of contrary?"

"Do they so, plase yer honor?" rejoined the old woman. "Then it must be yer honor that will give me the tay, and her ladyship that will give me the tobacco."

While dealing with the Emerald isle, we may be allowed to quote several other equally witty and amusing replies, such as could only proceed from a warm hearted son of Erin. It is said that when Sir Richard Steele was asked how it happened that his countrymen made so many bulls, he replied: "It is the effect of the climate, sir; if an Englishman were born in Ireland he would make as many." He was, therefore, perhaps intentionally—guilty of making a bull while seeking to explain their origin.

An American and an Irishman were once riding together, and coming across an old gallows by the wayside, Jonathan thought he would have a quiet laugh at Paddy's expense. "You see that, I calculate?" said he, pointing to the gallows. "Now, where would you be if the gallows had its due?" Paddy replied: "Riding alone!"

Another Irishman was observed writing a letter in a very large hand, and when questioned as to why he employed such large characters, replied: "Arrah, dear, an' isn't it to my poor mother I'm writing? An' she is so very deaf that I'm writing her a loud letter."

"Come down this instant!" said the boatswain to a mischievous son of Erin who had been idling in the roundtop. "Come down, I say, and I'll give you a good dozen!" "Troth, sir, and I wouldn't come down if you'd give me two dozen." Another seafaring Irishman was engaged hauling a rope into a small boat, when the captain of the ship, who was on the poop, ordered him to "bear a hand." The captain then took a turn on deck, but on his return Barney was still working hard at the line. "Why, haven't you reached the end yet?" cried the captain. "No, indeed, master; and, by my soul, I've been looking for the end till I am beginning to think it has got none. I do believe, sir, somebody has cut it off!"

Foote, on his return from a visit to Ireland, was asked if he had seen Cork. "No," he replied, "but when I was in Dublin, I saw a great many drawings of it." Pope, notwithstanding his diminutive and misshaped figure, is said to have been not a little susceptible of even personal vanity. One day he asked Swift what the people thought of him in Ireland. "Why," said Swift, "they think that you are a very little man, but a very great poet." Pope instantly retorted, "And in England they think of you exactly the reverse."

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The W. C. T. U. district convention was held at Forest Grove, Wednesday and Thursday, President Mrs. M. E. Hoxter in the chair.

Delegates: Mrs. Mendenhall and Mrs. Mary D. Halsey of East Portland, Miss Weeden and Mrs. Rinehart of Portland, Miss Mattie Palmer, M. D., Astoria; Mrs. Snyder, president W. C. T. U. of Astoria; Mrs. Chandler and Snelling, Forest Grove; Mrs. C. E. Shipley of Oswego. Reports were heard from delegates, and letters read from Dr. Owens Adair and Mrs. Driggs, also a fine report of the W. C. T. U. of New Era. The needs of the work were discussed and plans made. There was much discussion on the necessity of police matrons. The young ladies occupied Wednesday evening and every paper and speech was interesting.

W.

Decay of Rural New England.

American Magazine.

The cultivation of the soil, we have been taught to believe, is the true foundation of national prosperity. If this theory is correct, the fact is, to say the least, startling, that the population of the hill-towns of New England is steadily declining, and its farming lands are becoming unkempt wildernesses. Vast areas in Connecticut and Massachusetts formerly covered with fruitful meadows and grain fields, are now "unprofitably gay" with tenacious sumac and odorous fern. The once cultivated land is occupied by bush and brake, and the woodman plies his axe where seventy-five years ago were heard the ring of the scythe and the rustle of the sickle.

Changed to Wood-Burners.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—On account of the high coal rate the Central Pacific has recently changed its coal-burning engines on the Truckee division to wood-burners, and has contracted for nearly 40,000 cords of wood.

Six Horses Burned to Death.

CHICO, April 19.—Four miles from Chico last evening, a barn belonging to Randall Rice was destroyed by fire. Six horses were burned to death. Loss, about $2000; no insurance.

[illegible] cleansing with [illegible]

"REDDY'S" FOUR KINGS.

A Prolonged and Deadly Struggle for a "Jack Pot."

How a Man's Life and a County Seat Were Won at a Big Game of Poker Played by a Couple of Dakota Horse Thieves.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 13.—One of the hottest county seat wars ever known in the history of Dakota territory was settled by a game of poker that lasted seventy-three hours and caused the complete suspension of business in two busy towns.

In the spring of 1881 the citizens of Minnesela, a live mining town in the Black Hills district, Lawrence county, made a bid for the offices which were at Spearfish, a burg much larger than Minnesela, situated in the midst of a rich agricultural country. So cleverly did Minnesela work the political wires in the spring election that she was declared the county seat of Lawrence county by a meager majority of fifteen votes. The citizens of Spearfish did not take kindly to this turn in affairs and when a demand was made for the transfer of the county records to Minnesela, they refused to obey the official orders, and declared themselves ready to fight it out, not through the courts, as it would take too long to settle it, but with implements of war, man against man, and their challenge was promptly accepted, for one night 150 armed citizens of Minnesela stole quietly into Spearfish and, breaking into the court house, bore away the county records from under the very noses of the sleeping Spearfish belligerents.

There was music in the air the next morning when the county records were found missing, and the Spearfish community set itself about planning an expedition against Minnesela to recover the lost or stolen documents.

The men of Minnesela were not somnolent. It was a mining town and the citizens were wide-awake, thrifty, dare-devils, who, aside from filling their leather belts with freshly panned gold dust, relished nothing better than a hand-to-hand encounter with their fellow-man. And so, when one night Spearfish citizens, 250 strong, marched into Minnesela; they met a warm reception and a pitched battle followed, in which two men were killed outright and twenty-five badly wounded. During the melee Charles Williams and Edward Fenton, two Spearfish merchants, broke into the office of the town marshal, where the county records were kept, and, securing them, started for Spearfish. Their fellow-townsmen, hearing of their success, began a retreat, being hotly pursued by the infuriated Minnesela men, who had discovered the success of their opponents' strategy.

The two towns were about thirty miles apart, and when half this distance had been covered the contending forces were so badly used up that their leaders concluded to negotiate a settlement of the affair, if possible, without more bloodshed, for by this time more than fifty men were suffering from serious bullet wounds or cracked skulls. The two factions camped on the banks of Minnesela creek, which ran through a rich valley and divided the auriferous hills from the undulating sweep of agricultural land to the south.

On this spot Anton Rornpaugh, the marshal of Minnesela, in whose veins run an evenly balanced mixture of French and Indian blood, and Peter Macstay, a sturdy Scotch dealer in farming implements, and the mayor of Spearfish, met in consultation, while their constituents rested on their arms and glared at each other across the muddy creek, ready to fight at a moment's notice, yet willing to abide by the decision of their leaders, whatever it might be.

A little past noon the arbitrators met, and their negotiations lasted far into the night before a satisfactory plan of settlement had been decided upon, and this was how the question of the right of possession of the county seat honors was to be determined.

Two weeks before the county seat emeute, James Carney, known as "Reddy," because of the great shock of blazing hair that covered his head, and William Edwards, known as "Blind Billy," on account of having had one eye gouged out in a bar-room fight, had been caught in the act of stealing horses and they were lying in jail awaiting trial, but they well knew that, whatever the sentence of the court might be, they would be strung up by the vigilantes, who had a set sentence of death against every man caught in the act of horse-stealing. "Reddy" was languishing behind the bars of the Minnesela jail, while "Blind Billy" was incarcerated in the Spearfish prison. These two horse thieves were to settle the differences between the citizens of the rival towns by playing a game of poker. Each man at the opening of the game was to be given 100 chips, and the one who succeeded in winning all the chips was to bring the county seat honors to the town he represented. In order to insure an interest in the game by the men who played it, it was agreed that the man who won should be granted his freedom from the minute that he laid down the winning card. With this understanding the horse thieves were brought to Minnesela creek.

On the morning of May 16, 1881, the game began. A rough table had been brought from Spearfish and set on a level spot on the south side of the creek, about fifty yards from its banks, and at this table the men were seated. Three men were selected as an arbitration committee to settle any dispute that might arise over the game, and around the players was stationed a cordon of armed citizens, for the purpose of keeping back the mob, who were inclined to press around the table. It was an exciting contest. Two men fighting for their lives, and an excited mob cursing when one of them held a losing hand. The crowd fought and drank, and snarled like brutes around the circle of guards, and recklessly laid wagers on the result of the game. All day the battle of the cards went on, and at nightfall, so well had the players watched their interests, their stacks of chips were about as evenly divided as when the first card was dealt in the morning.

News of the hotly-contested game had got back to both towns, and the citizens flocked to the scene of the battle. Merchants closed their stores, and the postmaster, for the benefit of the stage driver when he should arrive with the mail, posted a notice on the office door to the effect that he had gone to Minnesela creek on important business, and the date of his return was exceedingly doubtful. If the mail was a large and important one the driver should bring it to the creek and the postmaster would distribute it, as all the citizens were out there, and liable to stay for some time, and so, on the evening of the first day of the game, the banks of Minnesela creek presented the appearance of a smart young mining camp.

Fires of dry prairie grass and buffalo chips lit up the scene with a fitful glow, while over them the women of the two towns cooked the evening meal; children romped on the fresh green earth; excited men drank, wrangled and boasted; the guards leaned heavily on their rifles and angerly watched the players, who eyed each other narrowly as they fought with the cool determination of tigers. Now and then one would mutter an oath as the cards turned against him, but further than this neither man spoke a word, and when the morning of the second day broke the two men were fighting as coolly and as determinedly as the night before, and neither had yet gained a material advantage over the other. Refreshments were brought them, and they played on.

Three days and three nights the game continued, the players never for a moment's rest leaving their seats during that time. The fourth morning found the players almost exhausted. They leaned heavily on the table, but never for a moment lost sight of a point in the game. "Reddy" had managed to run down his opponent's pile of chips and was in the better spirits of the two.

The citizens of Minnesela were exuberant over the prospects of their man winning, and poured whisky down their necks in generous quantities as they rallied their Spearfish neighbors on their inability to win a victory either at the polls or the card table.

The game had grown very exciting, as "Reddy" had won half his opponent's and had opened a jack-pot for fifty chips, which would "tap" "Blind Billy" if he stayed, and stay he did. He shoved up his chips without a tremor, though he well knew if he lost them his doom was sealed. He had reason to feel confident, for he held four jacks. As soon as the situation had become known throughout the camp every man, [illegible] in the direction of the place

SULLIVAN CRITICISED.

[illegible] Enough Boxer, but Has No Bottom, and Has Completely Collapsed.

[illegible] Regarded by the "Sporting Life" as the Champion of the World—Duffield Osborne Defends Pugilism.

SULLIVAN'S COLLAPSE.

[illegible] celebrated English sporting writer, [illegible] thus reviews the great Sullivan-Mitchell battle

[illegible] result of the recent battle between [illegible] the American and Charley Mitchell [illegible] collapse utter and complete on the [illegible] of Sullivan. He is in a worse position [illegible] as far as popular favor is concerned, [illegible] Heenan was nearly five-and-twenty [illegible] ago after he had been so unexpectedly [illegible] in a worse position, although [illegible] was beaten and Sullivan has done [illegible] more than make a draw Heenan did [illegible] solatium in the way of shekels [illegible] to whom he sold himself, and [illegible] who knew anything at all about [illegible] of pugilism knew very well that [illegible] not arrived at fairly and [illegible] Sullivan was considered to have [illegible] that few who studied the matter [illegible] Mitchell would dare enter the [illegible] a draw under these circumstances [illegible] such a draw, with about as [illegible] between the pair as one [illegible] in a school fight, would laugh at if [illegible] to himself—certainly leaves Sullivan in a worse plight, so far as reputation [illegible] than Heenan was left in after his really [illegible] struggle with man and medicine

[illegible] IN THE RECENT SCRAMBLE

[illegible] surprise anybody who saw fights [illegible] fighters up to, say 1870 If there [illegible] it lies in Sullivan being, like [illegible] who have been before him, a very [illegible] performer—a very much poorer [illegible] with the knuckles than he is [illegible] gloves

[illegible] no imputation whatever against [illegible] courage on the contrary, I think [illegible] brave fellow, ten times as brave [illegible] of his loud mouthed compeers He [illegible] the bubble, while at least one of [illegible] who talked so big before Sullivan [illegible] almost had fits at the idea of having [illegible] him. As I have said, it was not [illegible] the game as played by Mitchell [illegible]. There have been one or two [illegible] could not give all the running [illegible] to an opponent, and then be sure [illegible] a good account of him It is in [illegible] to eat strategy against strategy, [illegible] Mitchell's capers, that Sullivan [illegible] the eyes of all real judges of boxing. Had he been half the man he has been [illegible] in the American papers, as well as [illegible] organs in this country, Mitchell [illegible] have evaded him as he did evade

[illegible] GOOD ENOUGH BOXER

[illegible] will go to him and have the business [illegible] by brute strength and hard [illegible] he is absolutely without the ring [illegible] without which no man could or can [illegible] champion. I should like [illegible] Mitchell try his bobbing around [illegible] two or three men whose names suggest [illegible] to me as I write, they would [illegible] fight and it is likely enough [illegible] would then have shown to [illegible] advantage in the eyes of connoisseurs [illegible] whom there don't seem to be many [illegible] does now For he certainly [illegible] fight and fight well, when cornered [illegible] than a pity he did not after the [illegible] go in and fight Sullivan, who, [illegible] wonder except at close quarters and [illegible] company has sapped his constitution [illegible] means of big drinks, and plenty of [illegible] was not within measurable distance [illegible] when he stood in the ring at Apre[illegible] the J L Sullivan who six years or [illegible] such a shocking sight of Paddy

[illegible] a good deal of difference between [illegible] a big dolt of a fellow who doesn't [illegible] to get out of your way, and stands [illegible] chopping block to be hit at, and getting [illegible] heavy ground after a skillful boxer [illegible] giving you leg bail.

[illegible] FALLING OFF

[illegible] added what we all know now, but [illegible] before this thought was only [illegible] of his enemies, that John L. is [illegible] down by reverse, or by less than [illegible] simply by lack of success. If he [illegible] all before him he loses heart, and [illegible] if at all pressed. It was not in [illegible] knowledge, which he [illegible] before getting into the [illegible] knowledge was proved correct [illegible] had been very long there, [illegible] showed himself lacking the [illegible] of a fighting man. I have [illegible] in the ring, neither of [illegible] some pounds of Mitchell's [illegible] in the papers, and wouldn't [illegible] for John L. Sullivan's [illegible] for his [illegible] providing he [illegible] had seen with one of [illegible] he showed such signs, as he [illegible] show, of being tired and [illegible] No, there is no getting away [illegible] that must be made Sul[illegible] are an undoubtedly better [illegible] who preceded them [illegible] "championship" displays, [illegible] nor Sullivan possess the [illegible] in the old days no man [illegible], no matter how strong, [illegible] or how clever with the gloves

[illegible] HAS NO BOTTOM,

[illegible] American fighter, as he has de[illegible] and been described by others, [illegible] he will give himself up to be [illegible] driven, but he wants to do it [illegible], and can fight a really [illegible]. I am loth to say anything [illegible] to Mitchell, for whom [illegible] regard before he became so [illegible] pride and conceit; but it will [illegible] by those whose opinions are best [illegible] that he missed the opportunity [illegible] to a real champion directly [illegible] to tire and left off the offen[illegible] Tom Sayers would then have [illegible] into the enemy's own country! [illegible] chance would Jem Mace have had [illegible] the Stalybridge Infant, or Tom [illegible] of those could hit twice as hard [illegible], while the other was at least as [illegible] as hard a hitter—if he had [illegible] either of the big 'uns had [illegible] But then neither Sayers nor [illegible] for the purpose of making a [illegible] himself will by-and by, [illegible] of what for the moment [illegible] not success, has worn off, [illegible] of his silly and insincere [illegible] somewhat subsided—Mitchell [illegible] sure to regret that he did not [illegible] for victory when he saw Sullivan [illegible] I am myself of opinion that [illegible] so he would have returned to [illegible] a winner.

[illegible] OF THE WORLD.

[illegible] Sporting Life, London, says: "The [illegible] Jake Kilrain, the champion of [illegible] and Jem Smith, the champion of [illegible] was not only a contest for the En[illegible] championship but included the cham[illegible] of the world, and a better choice of [illegible] the opposing parties to the [illegible] could not have made. The very fact [illegible] Mitchell, who knew Jem Smith's [illegible], bringing Kilrain across [illegible] guided with the *Police Ga*[illegible] belt, which was thrown in [illegible] was sufficient proof to those [illegible] aside all pre[illegible] and allowed [illegible] to view the situation, that the [illegible] was no ordinary boxer Among En[illegible] the wish was that Smith should [illegible] but those who had seen the [illegible] Kilrain, and those who had not seen [illegible] were perfectly satisfied that Jem [illegible] would 'knock holes' in him. Jem, on [illegible] never entertained this foolish [illegible] proved by his assiduous training [illegible] he respected the prowess of the [illegible] American.

[illegible] CAN NOT POINT TO TWO MEN

[illegible] to do battle for the honor of their [illegible] countries than Jem Smith and [illegible] were on that cold December day [illegible] and the scratch. Smith, under [illegible] care of Montague Fleming and [illegible] Baron, the manager, piloted to his [illegible] Charley Mitchell and Charley [illegible] the palms of long-distance pedes[illegible] it is small wonder with such a couple [illegible] to work upon, that those astute generals produced two of the most formidable gladiators who ever entered an arena That Kilrain had a lot "up his sleeve," and that in his sparring bouts with Mitchell he declined to shell out his true form, was thoroughly illustrated when he confronted Jem Smith for the first time. On the other hand, how many men, search this universe through, would have faced the powerful American after receiving the fearful welt on the ear which Kilrain administered in the fourth round and yet the brave English lad fought on with unflinching gameness through 102 more rounds, until darkness put an end to the fierce conflict For some time during the battle Smith was in a dazed condition, yet his tenacious British bulldog courage combined with his wonderful stamina, urged him to fight on with what result all the world knows

AS HAS BEEN STATED BEFORE,

The men were thoroughly fit for the job in hand, hence they probably exhibited fewer signs of punishment than would otherwise have been the case had they been half trained and of imperfect physique like some of the olden warriors we now hear so much of, most of whom were backed from public houses, and did a good deal of their training on the premises Kilrain has an iron constitution, and has evidently neither abused nor taken liberties with it which is a mighty chalk in a man's favor, while Smith who is a most abstemious man possesses perhaps the greatest development of muscles ever displayed in a boxer of his inches Every movement Smith makes shows the sinews and muscles working like machinery beneath their thin covering and every gesture is made with that natural grace and freedom which always seems to belong to the highest development of physical power Over and over again it has been asked by the army of wiseacres why Kilrain did not go in and finish Smith after the fourth round The answer is simply this—Kilrain could not do so A certain class of lookers-on always know better than the players of course, especially in fighting which is exactly the kind of competition where the effete old saw does not come in.

TO GO IN AND FINISH A HARD NUT,

Such as Jem Smith has proved himself is a formidable undertaking Besides, in being cautious with an antagonist of Smith's caliber, Kilrain showed he was fully alive to the magnitude of the stakes at issue, and was determined to throw no chance away Certainly, most of the present upheaval which the manly art has obtained is due to the principles of honor and fair play which has characterized all the surroundings of the recent great battle, and if any one now doubts the vitality of pugilism let him visit the Aquarium any evening during the engagements and he will receive a convincing proof that the old country is yet full of fight, and can afford to welcome a gallant foe "

THE SULLIVAN-MITCHELL FIGHT.

J B. Angle, the referee in the Sullivan and Mitchell prize fight, thus gives his ideas of the affair in an interview

"How was it Mr Angle," asked our representative, "that the fight was drawn when it was?"

"How do you mean?"

"I mean when there was plenty of light to fight by In Smith and Kilrain's battle, you remember, it was drawn on account of darkness coming on "

"It was drawn in this case by mutual consent. I had nothing to do with it As to what seems to be the inference from what I said about the spectators calling 'Draw! Draw!' I was in no way influenced by it. How could I be? I had simply to look on and indorse what was done. I repeat again that the fight was drawn simply because the principals mutually consented to do so "

"Was there anything in the nature of the punishment received on either side that made you expect such an agreement?"

'Sullivan was rather knocked about. He suffered terribly from exposure to the weather. Mitchell was not much hurt "

"Then you think the men ought to have gone on fighting?"

'I don't say so I don't express my opinion I am sure, however that each man did his best to win, and that it was a perfectly fair fight all through "

"What about Mitchell trying to spike Sullivan?"

'He never did either on the first or second occasion His treading on Sullivan's foot was purely accidental '

'Was there any animus displayed between the men?"

'Of course there was You can't get two men who hate each other like those two did to fight without expressing something of that kind All the same, the fighting was perfectly fair "

"Will you give me your opinion of the result of the fight?"

"No, I will not. I am not going to give any opinion I may say, though that I think Mitchell showed enormous pluck in standing up against Sullivan as long as he did."

And all his dodging and running about—was that all right?"

"Of course it was It was quite in accordance with all the rules of the London prize ring "

"I see some one says that neither of them knew anything about the London prize ring "

"Oh that's only Jim Carney It doesn't matter what a man like Carney says Why, there was no appeal for any breach of the rules at the time If there had been a breach it would have been brought to my notice at once "

DEFENDING PUGILISM

The *North American Review* has a literary and athletic surprise in a defense of pugilism ably written by Duffield Osborne Mr Osborne in this, the most solemn and staid of American quarterlies speaks in high praise of the good influence which the fair and manly rules of the London prize ring had on the roughest citizens of the English metropolis In London, "not to mention the much less frequent use of deadly weapons, such a thing as striking or kicking a fallen man was practically unknown in the lowest street brawl, an infraction of the recognized code giving the offender but a sorry chance to escape from the justly infuriated bystanders " The author of this article says that pugilism is not cruel because cruelty is an infliction of punishment on an unwilling subject, while the principals in a prize fight generally come to the ring side with no hard feelings toward each other, but fired with a desire to win, for which honor they are ready to take the chances of such pain and suffering as may come Even bolder than the warmest admirers of fighting with fists, who have only dared suggest ten round soft glove contests in public is the writer of this magazine article He calls for the removal of all proscriptions to prize-fighting, and says that such a course, followed by the enactment of regulations to punish all abuses as they merit, would soon be richly rewarded The greatest enemy to the ring must admit that there is lots of sense and logic in the article One has only to think, if he considers pugilism in a very low state just now, where racing would be if horses had to be run on the sly One thing speaks volumes for pugilism There hasn't been a whisper of a suspicion of a sold fight in years

A SOUND DECISION

An important decision is given in the *Sporting Life*, London, in reference to the championship of the world It decides that Jake Kilrain of Boston, is the champion of the world while he holds the *Police Gazette* diamond belt, which represents the heavy weight championship of the world

Kilrain must be considered the champion of the world while he holds the badge of office, and will remain the undisputed holder of that trophy as long as he stands ready to defend the same It is a champion's place to know his position, and while we believe the American does, it is not out of place to state that it is not necessary for him to challenge but to accept all challenges according to the standard rules We speak on authority when we state Richard K Fox of the *Police Gazette*, of New York, who backed Kilrain in his international match for $10 000 with Jem Smith, and who was the donor of the championship emblem, stands ready to back Kilrain any time against any man in the world for $5000 or $10,000

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THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Something in Regard to the Ruler of 100,000,000 People.

Not as the English Paint Him, He Would Scorn to Die Like a Coward in Seclusion, But Wishes to Fall Like a Soldier, Sword in Hand.

The readers of English newspapers which publish the largest amount of information from Russia, and the most unreliable, have been told again and again that the czar is a great coward, a drunkard a man of ungovernable temper a libertine and combines all the faults and follies of his predecessors on the throne, many of whom were disreputable persons An American traveler writes Only the other day I saw an account in an English paper which has a character for accuracy, that the czar had shot an officer of his household dead in his tracks for some trivial offense At the time the announcement was published the officer referred to was in St Petersburg as well as ever, and had not seen the czar or been seen by him for more than two months '

I have clippings from American newspapers, extracts from the English press and continental publications all of which are devoted to his personal habits, and make them out as bad as can be asserting that he spends weeks at a time in debauches with lewd women, thus attempting to drive out of his troubled and restless mind the horrors of his continual dangers, that he does not see the empress nor his children for weeks at a time, that he is insanely jealous, shudders at every leaf that turns and every window that rattles, that he will not taste food until it has been eaten from by his attendants when, if they do not die, he will cautiously feed himself with great misgivings, and, finally, that his horror of the dangers he is surrounded by is so great that he is liable at any time to put an end to his own life

All of this is the most absurd nonsense The day after I first read that I saw the czar driving alone in a basket phaeton

I visited all the royal residences, except the Annitshkoff palace, the one in which the czar lived when he was crown prince, and in which he still resides when he is in St Petersburg It is situated on the Nevski Prospect, in the most fashionable part of the city, and was built by Empress Elizabeth for one of her lovers At the marriage of the present czar to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark it was fitted up for their occupancy, and they both preferred it to the winter palace, or any of the grander residences at the capital It is more like home to them, and no one is permitted to intrude upon their privacy without an invitation

There has recently been built a structure adjoining the palace for the accommodation of the czar's clerks and attendants, and in that building he spends several hours a day while in town, which is usually from November to June When he comes to Petersburg from his palace in the country on business he always drives there from the station, attends to whatever is necessary to be done, lunches and dines, and then takes the train back to Gatschina, or Peterhoff, or Tsarskoe Selo, the three places at which he usually divides the summer

When he travels the utmost precautions are taken, but no greater than those adopted by the English police to protect the life of Queen Victoria except that the government railway over which he passes when he comes to the city is constantly patroled by soldiers to prevent obstructions being placed upon the track and tunnels being dug for dynamite, as was the case on the Moscow road not long ago This precaution is to protect ordinary travelers as well and the accidents it has prevented justifies its maintenance

Instead of being a coward, the leading men in St. Petersburg consider the czar a very rash man, considering the fact that so many of his predecessors have died by the hands of assassins, and that an extensive organization exists for the sole purpose of taking his life This organization is composed of fanatics who not only do not value their own lives, but consider themselves as seeking martyrdom in behalf of an oppressed people

There are hundreds of nihilists who would gladly die on the scaffold, or be shot by the police if they could fire but one bullet at the emperor. At the trial of the last band of conspirators every man and woman engaged confessed that they had sworn to take the czar's life, and lived for that purpose glorying in it Surrounded by such people, it is not strange that every possible safeguard is thrown around the sovereign, but instead of being condemned as a coward the czar is rebuked for his rashness

The yarns that are told about him come usually from the headquarters of the nihilists, which are in Zurich, Geneva, Switzerland, and in London.

Stung by the taunts of his cowardice when he made his visit to Moscow, the hotbed of nihilism, the czar insisted upon walking alone through a crowd of 20,000 or 30,000 people, without the slightest protection but his own sword The walls of the city had two nights before been mysteriously decorated with posters announcing that the end of Alexander's reign had come, that he had been tried and found wanting and that the "committee" had decreed his death for refusing to give the people a constitutional government Many arrests had been made by the police who with all their numbers and acumen, had not been able to detect the mysterious bill posters, and there was great excitement throughout the entire city

When the morning of the day on which the czar's death was to occur arrived he announced his intention of attending mass at the Church of the Annunciation, within the walls of the Kremlin, and a quarter of a mile or so from the palace The czarina and the other members of his family implored him to take no such risk, they begged him to have mass sung in the chapel of the palace instead But he was deaf to all entreaties and even ordered that the police guard should be withdrawn He said that if his time to die had come he was ready but he would not die like a coward in seclusion, but like a soldier with his uniform on and his sword in his hand, in the presence of his people, and so he left the palace alone, clad in the uniform of a field marshal resplendent with gold lace, and walked across the parade ground to the church

The news of his rashness spread quickly among the people who were naturally on the *qui vive* owing to the mysterious proclamation of the nihilists and before the mass was over the area within the Kremlin walls was crowded with all sorts and conditions of men 20 000 or 30,000 in number After mass was sung and he had committed his soul to God, the czar, with his gloves in hand left the church and entered the throng, which opened to make a passage for him but one so narrow that he could touch the bodies of those who stood on either hand No bomb was required on such an occasion a pistol, or even a knife would have done the business but with his head erect, and bowing to those who saluted him the emperor walked the entire distance The crowd was silent and almost breathless Every man present expected something would occur, but the only break in the czar's walk that morning was when he reached the steps of the palace stopped turned his face to his people and spoke to them

He said that he had been told that he should have trouble if he came to Moscow, that since he had arrived he had been warned by mysterious enemies, whose motive he could not understand, that the present day was to be his last He had therefore done as all men should do who expected danger—gone to church to ask forgiveness for his sins and protection from on high That protection was not denied him His body like his head was in the hands of God and man had no power to injure him without the divine decree He therefore feared nothing, and believed that as long as he governed the empire with wisdom he should be allowed to live. Then thanking the people with hearty words for their loyalty he bowed and entered the palace

There had been silence till then but as the czar disappeared the crowd broke into a cheer

Alexander earned distinction as a soldier during the last war between Russia and Turkey and any one who is familiar with his military career need not be told that he has plenty of personal courage

Instead of being a brutal libertine, cruel to his attendants and neglectful of his wife and children, as he is represented by the English papers and the publications of the nihilists the czar is the most domestic and devoted of husbands, the most generous and considerate of masters, and is the only ruler Russia ever had who has not kept a mistress. Every one of whom I inquired from the United States minister to the servants at the hotel, all agreed that the personal habits of the czar and his marital relations were above reproach He is not and never has been guilty of the excesses which stained the life of his otherwise estimable father, and even before his marriage there was never a reflection upon his conduct I was told again and again that he was about the only man in Russia who had no record as a roue

He is the most difficult man in the world to see for any purpose, because he is so completely surrounded by police and soldiers, but when access is once gained to his presence he is represented as one of the most agreeable of companions—' not a good talker," as one expressed it but a splendid listener " He seems to be interested in anything you are of a mind to discuss, and often suggests topics to his callers in a pleasant off hand way to draw them out He says little himself but remembers all he hears and from whom he heard it I would rather tell a good story to the czar than any man I know but I never heard him tell one He is particularly interested on all scientific and political topics He will listen as intently to a discussion of the political situation in America as that in Europe, and the description of any new discovery will delight him He will inquire minutely for the details and will then ask where he can find further information Small talk and gossip never interests him He will change the subject at once and abruptly as soon as it is begun He cares nothing for newspapers and seldom reads them but has a secretary who reads every journal of Europe of any importance and is able to tell the czar what he wants to know of current events

Looking at the photograph does not give one more than a suggestion of the amount of character in the czar's face He is a large splendidly built man and looks like an athlete There is strength in every motion of his hand and every glance of his eye There is no face among all the great men of Europe with more character in its lines than his, and the chief characteristic is determination He is a man of the most intense convictions He hates and he loves very strongly never forgets an injury or a kindness, but has a sympathetic disposition, and is inclined to look upon crime as a disease He is much more lenient toward the nihilists than his police, and it was through him that the last batch arrested were sent to Siberia instead of being executed He considers the young men, the students who engage in conspiracies against him, as fanatics, and is inclined to treat them generously, but an officer of the army who is guilty of conspiracy or treason he will never forgive In the czar's mind hanging is too good for him

The religious element in the character of the emperor is exceedingly strong He has always had a serious temperament even when a boy and has taken a greater interest in religious matters than his father did—or, in fact, any of his predecessors. He is scrupulously exact in the performance of all his religious duties, attends mass every morning of his life, and, as I have said, always goes to the icon of the lady of Kazan before attempting any great work or deciding upon any great question.

He does much more work than any of his ministers and is at his desk many hours each day Like the Emperor Nicholas, he rises early in the morning and has done a good day's work before the rest of the household are out of bed He takes a personal interest in all the affairs of the army and tests all new arms and equipments himself

SLEEP AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

St James Gazette

The most ancient account that has come down to us of a systematic attempt to vanquish sleeplessness is probably the one which is to be found in the book of Esther. We there learn that Ahasuerus, on an occasion when he could not sleep, ' commanded to bring the book of records of the Chronicles and they were read before him " The book of records of the Chronicles stood in lieu of the newspaper, and a newspaper is still employed by many as an inducer of sleep But newspapers and the light by which to read them are not always at the disposal of wakeful persons

Chief among the conditions which accompany natural sleep is the comparative freedom of the brain from blood The difference is indeed, sufficient to cause a sensible falling off in the temperature of the head of a sleeping person A second condition is the comparative freedom of the brain from oxygen Alexander von Humboldt seems to have been the first to suggest this, and his theory is now very generally accepted, although several writers—and notably Dr Friedrich Scholz of Bremen—have recently attacked it with considerable energy But this condition exists only at the commencement of sleep It is apparently the principal cause of mental fatigue, and as the proportion of oxygen increases, the fatigue and the consequent need of sleep decrease The activity and usefulness of every organ of the body are carried on at the expense of a consumption of animal fuel, and this process exhausts much of the oxygen of the system We take in oxygen in the air we breathe but we do not take in quite enough for our waking needs The deficiency is supplied from the oxygen that we store up within us while we sleep During the day we gradually exhaust this reserve, and as the supply of oxygen fails, so the fires of our vitality diminish. Long deprivation of sleep is, therefore dangerous to the well being of the body, for, in default of proper fuel, the bodily fires consume the body itself Nor is this all Oxygen is necessary for strength, and it is to the lack of it in the tired body that the phenomenon which is so often to be observed in sleepy persons may be attributed The muscles of the neck, for the nonce improperly fortified, grow weak, and the sufferer involuntarily nods At a later stage all the muscles are similarly affected The third condition, which tends to produce natural sleep may be called periodicity Man is essentially a creature of habit, and the advent of bedtime is, even in the case of people who suffer from wakefulness, the most favorable opportunity for seeking rest If, then, the time be propitious the position appropriate, and the degree of fatigue sufficient, the ordinary person goes to sleep But one or more of the conditions may be lacking, or there may be mental conditions which seem to forbid sleep even when time, position and fatigue are all favorable The commonest of these adverse conditions is more or less intense mental preoccupation This tends to drive blood to the head, and the evil may be remedied either by intellectual exertion in a less absorbing direction, or by mechanical means Boerhave recommended his sleepless patients to lie where they could not avoid listening to the regular falling of drops of water into a resonant vessel Jean Paul Richter suggested the picturing in the mind of an endless garland of flowers which stretched away into measureless space Other people advise the sufferer to count to himself, or to conjure up visions from the pattern of the paper on the wall, or from the shadows in the room Among the mechanical means for withdrawing the excess of blood from the brain, the use of a hot bath may be recommended, but the prescription of Prof Preyer of Jopa is perhaps the best He makes his patient stand with one arm outstretched until the limb aches violently This conducts an excess of blood to the arm and seldom fails to relieve the brain The worst thing that a sleepless man can do is to make use of chloral or morphia The more he takes it the more he needs it and scores of instances are on record of men who having taken one or the other for a few nights in succession have never again been able to sleep without the assistance of the drug Sleep is so good a thing for the body that it may always be enjoyed with advantage whenever it can be obtained, but the amount of sleep that is absolutely necessary for the recuperation of the faculties varies greatly with different people Eight hours' sleep eight hours work and eight hours' recreation is perhaps the best division of the day and night for most persons but stout people generally require more sleep than lean ones and old people less than young ones Alexander von Humboldt slept for only four hours out of twenty four so did Frederick the Great Napoleon on the other hand, slept much, and would at least one time in his life fall asleep whenever he had an opportunity It is recorded of him that when he was before Toulon he could fall asleep during the heaviest firing, but that he usually awoke as soon as it ceased A similar phenomenon occasionally occurs with most of us The stopping of a clock or the cessation of the jolting and whirring of an express train will wake many a man who sleeps soundly enough while the noise continues. The miller is roused when his mill-wheel comes to a standstill; and the sleeping coachman wakes with a start of alarm when his weary horse pulls slowly up and begins to nibble grass at the side of the road.

LUCK OR PLUCK?

Temperament Goes Far Toward Deciding One's Fate.

Who is the Lucky Fellow?—Value of Perseverance—The Environments of Birth—A Man of Many Accidents—The Reason Why

Letter in Boston Globe

Without plunging very deeply into the metaphysics of this subject we will have a few moments talk about fate and luck We speak of a lucky fellow, meaning by that a man who is fortunate and yet luck may be good or ill, the one quite as frequently as the other If we mean by luck, however an oft recurrence along the line of help or hindrance, without special effort work thought exertion on the part of him to whom the luck, good or evil, comes, why not believe in it? Some people go through life bathed in sunshine perpetually others walk forever in a vale of tears and the shadow of the high mountain impassable ungetoverable

Some men sunny natured easy tempered lazy good for nothing fellows to whom a thought would be a novelty and an exercise a curiosity find every door open at their approach and banquets spread with every imaginable and conceivable delicacy with nothing to interfere with the ongoing of their pleasure from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, while other men careful brooding ever plodding earnestly conscientiously along first this road then the other meet a continuity of disappointment and disaster, which absolutely enshrouds them in a gloom that is never penetrated by a ray of hope confronted ever by disappointment until the closing scene wipes them from the face of the earth into the blackness of darkness impenetrable

It will not be gravely argued that birth has nothing to do with man's chances in life I remember when I began to work in 1860 thinking that of all the men in the world whose chances I envied, there were but two whose opportunities were seriously any better than mine They were Albert Edward, Prince of Wales whose progress through the provinces and the states I was then chronicling for the New York *Times* and young Jim Bennett, whose father was then editor and proprietor of the great journal with which his name was synonymous? Do you mean to tell me that young Bennett didn't have a better opportunity for professional renown than any other young man about to embrace that noblest profession journalism? Did the Prince of Wales have no ampler scope than the other young men born in the British dominion? Of course, birth and social position and pecuniary status have much to do with man's opportunities, but when we discuss broad questions we must look with wide vision, we must not confine our illustrations to extremes, but must take the average

The average man is poor the great majority very poor If it be a fact and it unquestionably is that of every 100 young men who go into mercantile life ninety five fail before they are 30 years of age, and of the other five, three get on fairly well, one makes a profound impression in his sphere and one alone becomes phenomenal, standing head and shoulders above his fellows in all the world where comes in the matter of luck? Where is the exception? Isn't it a fact that the great multitude toil and suffer through the blasts of winter and in the torridities of summer for barely enough to keep themselves from starving and to cover their nakedness from the jibes and sneerings of the world?

I tell you temperament decides almost everything What would seem to one luck, of the most growsome nature, appears to another on a similar plane of life simply an unhappy incident temporary in its nature, not lasting in its effect Some men worth $100,000, groan over the luck of their neighbor who is worth $1 000,000, while another man who can honestly say "I am worth to-day $100,000," is so overwhelmed with recognition of his independence, of the power in his hand to do good among the suffering and the sick and the tired and the weary of earth that he can find no words sufficiently rotund with which to express his satisfaction, his content, his delight

Some people say, ' Whatever is to be, will be If I am fated to be rich I will have money and if I am fated to be poor I won't have any A man who was born to be hanged will never be drowned, so whatever comes I take it because I have got to I didn't ask to come here " Now that's silly In the first place, I don't know whether you asked to come here or not Neither do you

That two and two added together are fated to make four, yes, but are you fated? Is there any compulsion that forces you to put one two under another two? If you stub your toe you fall. But why stub your toe? If you hack your finger with a knife blood will flow, but why hack your finger? You may assume that you are fated to be rich What difference does your assumption make? In order to be rich you must be industrious, saving, self-sacrificing, methodical Those factors enter largely into the problem of success in life, and if those factors are properly grouped in your case you will be rich It is a very rare combination, this honesty of purpose, this continuity of industry this intelligent direction, but if you have them the result is certain and if you have them and do not use them the result, then is equally certain You cannot raise figs on a thistle tree or thistles on a fig tree, and you cannot bring disgrace upon honor nor can you crown dishonesty with integrity

I know a man who has lost an eye, who has broken an arm twice who was shot through his right lung, and whenever anything happens to him he says ' It is just my luck " My friend of the many accidents is a peculiarly constituted individual Had he looked he wouldn't have fallen down the hatchway That he was shot through the right lung was due to his presence upon the field of battle That he lost his eye is attributable to the fact that when he flashed his little pile of powder he didn't shield his face and yet he says, as accident after accident occurs, ' It is just my luck "

It is just his stupidity

And when you say that it is Jay Gould's luck, or it is Vanderbilt's luck, or it is the luck of this, that and the other, you attribute to some unseen potentiality results which might much better be attributed to the natural forcings of perfectly well understood, but rarely possessed, elements in human nature

APPLIED SCIENCE AND TRADE.

The Question of the Effect of Invention on Human Prosperity.

Sir Lyon Playfair in Contemporary Review

I now pass to the consideration of the second cause of depression, as that has much more influence on manufactures than the changes in distribution This cause is that modern inventions have produced commodities faster than the world could absorb them at remunerative prices, and in doing so have displaced old forms of labor with too great rapidity for its absorption by replacement This may be the best illustrated by a few special examples As chemistry is the only science which I profess, I begin with some examples of chemical industries One of the most staple and apparently permanent dye stuffs, used in dyeing and calico printing, was the root called madder It was grown as extensive crops in various countries of the world—Turkey Holland, Belgium France and Italy—and gave employment to a large number of cultivators

Commerce was startled one day to learn that chemists had made the coloring principle of madder called "Alizarin," out of coal tar and in a short time a great change took place in agriculture, commerce and dyeing Madder is still used for some purposes, as in the dyeing of Turkey red, but its importation has decreased from 28 750 000 pounds' weight in 1872, to about 2 000,000 in 1887 The value of the latter in money was only £24 000 while that of the import of "Alizarin" made from coal tar already exceeds ten times that amount, although it is also manufactured in this country It occasionally happens that a new invention produces large industrial results without much displacement of labor We see an instance of this in lucifer matches, an invention altogether new since 1830, before which time lights could only be got by the tinder box The mere saving of time to the population of this country, by the modern matches, amounts to twenty-six millions sterling annually, while the only displacement of labor was to the makers of tinder boxes

Let me pass from these chemical industries to a staple manufacture like cotton, and observe the effect of inventions on production A farmer growing cotton produces about 400 pounds per acre, or as much as will produce one bale Before Whitney invented his cotton gin the seed had to be separated from the fiber by manual labor but the work was so tedious that it took one man about ninety days to prepare the produce of an acre The first form of the gin reduced the time to six days In recent years this gin has been greatly improved so that one man can now pick 4000 pounds daily, instead of the old amount of four and one-half pounds in other words, one man with a machine displaced the labor of 999 workers by hand The cotton thus picked and cleaned is spun into threads by rotary spindles They used to be worked by manual labor one man to each spindle but now one man and two children will work machines carrying 2000 to 3000 spindles

In 1874, at the beginning of the depression each spindle made 4000 revolutions, now it is possible to get 10,000 revolutions The yarn is then woven into cloth With the old hand loom a man could make from 42 to 48 yards daily At present a skilled workman can tend six power looms and weave 1500 yards All these changes tend to over production especially when the margin of profit is low I believe at recent prices this is only about one penny for six yards of shirting so a vast number of yards are required to make a substantial profit to a mill. The demand of a workingman for cotton fabrics is, upon an average 40 yards yearly This demand is determined by his habit of wearing one shirt for a week and it is difficult to induce him in order to augment the demand, to wear one daily or if he did to persuade his wife to wash seven shirts weekly

Cheapness of a commodity tends to increase demand but it does not all at once alter the habit of classes Supply must be adjusted to the ordinary comforts of the consumers There is always a growing increment of demand for even in the United Kingdom not far from one thousand souls provided with bodies which must be fed and clothed are daily added to the population The increase of the whole world during the fifteen years of depression has been about 16 per cent in population while the increase in the production of cotton has been 86 per cent It is not surprising that a surplus like this thrown upon the markets of the world should reduce prices

The Study of the Pleiades

Edinburgh Review

The discovery of the nebulous condition of the Pleiades has been an almost startling illustration of what may be learned by sheer perseverance in exposing sensitive plates to the sky Nearly thirty years ago M Tempel an exceptionally acute observer, detected a filmy veil thrown around and floating far back from the bright star Merope, and Mr Common saw, with his three-foot reflector, February 8, 1880 some additional misty patches in the same neighborhood In general, however, the keen luster of the grouped stars appeared relieved against perfectly dark space Great then, was the surprise of the MM Henry on perceiving a little spiral nebula cling round the star Maia on a plate exposed during three hours November 16, 1885 The light of this remarkable object possesses far more chemical than visual intensity Were its analysis possible it would hence doubtless prove to contain an unusually large proportion of ultra violet rays It is of such evanescent faintness that its direct detection was highly improbable; but since it has been known to exist careful looking has brought it into view with several large telescopes It was first visually observed February 5, 1886, with the new Pulkown refractor of thirty inches aperture and M Kammerman, by using a fluorescent eyepiece contrived to get a sight of it with the ten inch of the Geneva observatory The further prosecution of the inquiry is due to Mr Roberts, of Liverpool With his twenty-inch reflector he obtained on October 24 1886 a picture of the Pleiades that can only be described as astounding The whole group is shown by it as involved in one vast nebulous formation "Streamers and fleecy masses" extend from star to star. Nebulæ in wings and trains, nebulæ in patches, wisps and streaks seem to fill the system as clouds choke a mountain valley and blend together the overexposed blotches which represent the action of stellar rays What processes of nature may be indicated by these unexpected appearances we do not yet know, but the upshot of a recent investigation leads us to suppose them connected with the presence of copious meteoric supplies and their infalls upon the associated stars

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TO TAILORS—WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL hand. Apply to H PAVEY Roseburg Or (19a5

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS. INQUIRE AT the Smith & Watson Iron Works Portland 10atf

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN MAKE HIMself useful in a furniture and stove store Apply at 181 Front street. 18a3

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS man to take a position in Washington Territory Address A. G S., care Oregonian. 19a3

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and attend to children must go home at night give references. No 33 Grant street. 19a3

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO GO TO DAYton, W T one capable to take charge and teach two girls 13 and 15 years of age one that can teach the organ preferred. Apply at 63 Front street, W J Van Schuyver & Co 's. 18a3

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

SECOND-HAND JOB PRESS WANTED· GORdon 10x15 preferred. Address, until May 5 A. F P care Oregonian a19td

WANTED—$2000 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS AT 8 per cent on improved East Portland property Address M Property, care Oregonian. 19a3

$12,000 WANTED FOR 3 YEARS ON CITY real estate will pay 10 per cent. per annum monthly in advance Address Loan care Oregonian a14tf

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES WANT ONE or two rooms in private family in a central location Address D L. care Oregonian 19a3

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY A WORKER AND PRACTICAL bookkeeper with good references a position in a wholesale or retail grocery salary very reasonable. Address W J F , care Oregonian 19a2

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING ALL kinds of repairing neatly done at reasonable prices. JOHN MARK & SOMMER CO Fifth st between K and L East Portland 28m1m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR MADAM McCABE'S Sanitive Corset and the Patented Folding Bustle Address L. B Tappan Helena. Montana. 26m1mt

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—FINE LOT GOOD HOUSE AND barn cor Montgomery and Fourth sts. Inquire of WM FLEIDNER 35 Sheridan st 16atf

$2100—LOT ON 21ST ST NEAR G SPLENdid location handsome surroundings For sale on easy terms. Address or apply to J McPHERSON 28 Stark street. 14a7*

$2000 WILL BUY 5 ACRES NEAR MOUNT Tabor splendidly located and commanding good view cheapest property in this neighborhood Chambers & McMonies 216 L street, East Portland.

A RARE BARGAIN—IMPROVED FARM FOR sale consisting of 160 acres about 40 acres under cultivation good house and barn etc Orchard in bearing order suitable for dairying purposes. For further information address or call upon WM. RANDALL J P Carrollton, Cowlitz Co , W T 13a5w

FARM FOR SALE—95 ACRES OF LAND about 15 acres high land balance beaver dam 10 acres cleared with two-story log house 27x19 a kitchen 20x18, and a barn 30x27, with shed, 1½ miles from schoolhouse is situated at Silver Lake, W T known as Bullock's creek; Address B PLANT care Oregonian 18a7

$1200—FIVE ACRES FOUR MILES FROM East Portland has good house and barn young orchard, all in cultivation

$19 600—One of the best dairy farms in the country

$550—40 acres, 9 miles from East Portland on Foster road 22½ acres partly improved 19atf

Inquire of W G JENNE & BRO 64 Washington st

FOR SALE—360 ACRES OF LAND THREE miles from Middleton in Washington county Oregon Address Jos. Delaney Overland Hotel First and C streets Portland.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD HORSE and spring wagon Address Spring Wagon care Oregonian 19a2

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HAMBLETONIAN horse, 6 years old kind and gentle and a good stepper Also a three-quarter side-bar Brewster Buggy Inquire American Stable, Front and Jefferson

FOR SALE—OWING TO POOR HEALTH OF present occupant, a newly furnished lodging house doing a good business. No 42 4th st. cor Ash. (5a

FOR SALE—A 22-FOOT CENTER BOARD sloop adapted to Columbia river waters rigged and painted price $100 Address C. B CARDINELL Box 434, Portland Or 5a1m

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order price $90 18mtf TELFER, STEARNS & CO 7 Stark st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures. Apply corner of Third and Ash sts. 6tf F BOTEFUHR.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. R. DEDMAN, 52 Oak st

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 18[illegible], Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 9 ROOMS, No 65 N 5th street. Inquire at 87 N 5th st. (18a3

FOR RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms in private family convenient to First or Third street cars. 34 Caruthers street 19a3

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BATH AND PANtry located in brick building Apply at GEORGE & BENNETT'S 254 First street. 19atf

4 NICE ROOMS, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, suitable for light housekeeping Please apply after 9 o clock at 288 Eleventh st near Jefferson 18a3

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE Room 56 Union block, and look over a list of 500 rooms in all parts of the city

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK, FIRST and Market streets to respectable parties without children unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE AND single one block from postoffice bath, 141 Morrison street, N W cor Seventh. 9a1m

TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF THREE ROOMS each front room with bay window, and suitable for housekeeping 372 First street 5atf

ROOMS FOR RENT—TWO FINELY FURnished rooms second floor in fine business block; good terms to right man Address A.B., care Oregonian

FOR RENT—GOOD ROOM IN BRICK BUILDing at Front and Washington streets B KILLIN owner Room 14, Strowbridge building First and Alder streets 5atf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A BUILDING ON FRONT ST IN Roseburg a good location for a small business. There are four rooms annexed suitable for housekeeping Rent very moderate and is a fine opening for a new-comer Address STELLA SMITH, 9a9t Roseburg Oregon

FOR RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE cottages in good neighborhoods. Portland Trust Company of Oregon 69 Third st 29mtf

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT CONTAINing eight rooms and bath very desirable location, east frontage on Third street Apply to ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD 102½ First street 13a7

FURNISHED HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND bath to rent 331 West Park Apply bet 10 and 12

A GOOD HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE for sale Apply at 193 Seventh street 7atf

FOR RENT—A MODERN TWO-STORY EIGHT roomed house at 450 Fifth street 6atf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—A FRONT FURNISHED ROOM with bay window board if desired. Northeast corner Fourth and Oak streets. 6a1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF GENTLEMAN CAN be accommated with first-class board, $20 a month, at 63 Fourth street corner Pine. 18a1

FOR CHOICE FRENCH CHOCOLATE CREAM Candies made fresh every day, go to Marston's successor to Simon cor Washington and 7th sts.(19ad

RUPTURE CURED BY THE SNEDIKER TREATment or money refunded. Dr W B Luther Dr N G Boatman in charge N W cor 2d and Morrison.

FLY SCREENS—THE ONLY PERFECT BEST and cheapest. GORDON, Carpenter, 188 Third st., near Taylor 1a1m

HAVE YOUR ROOFS REPAIRED AND INsured by the Portland Roof Insurance Company, 265 Second st. 30mtf

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st 24m D J MOORE, Route Agent.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co , 30 Ash street. Telephone 65.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—TATUM & BOWEN will remove on February 1 to their new store 127 Front street between Washington and Alder where they will carry a full line of Machinery and Printers' Supplies. 24jtf

MADAM ROSSELDEN SCOTCH SEERESS—Past, present and future revealed, information given on business, love marriage, etc. Ladies, $1, gents $2 Office hours from 1 to 9 P M. Vermont House cor First and Jefferson. 12a1m

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co , and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st, Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

ANNUAL MEETING COLUMBIA FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company at 46 Washington street, Portland, Or , on Wednesday, May 9, 1888, at 7 30 o clock P M., for the purpose of electing twenty five Directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before said meeting.

FRANK DEKUM, President.
Portland Or April 17 1888. 18atd

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—INVOICE $500—1000 inhabitants. Reason for selling sickness. Address 52, care Oregonian. 17a7

FOR SALE—BAKERY DOING A GOOD BUSIness satisfactory reasons given for selling Address J A. W , care Oregonian. 14a1m

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms (always rented) at No. 15 N Third st. corner of B. Sold on account of sickness. 7a1m*

FOR SALE—A GOOD MERCHANDISE BUSIness for sale. Business done last year, $52,000. Poor health cause of selling Address A. B. C., care Oregonian 14a7

FOR SALE—A FRUIT, CANDY AND CIGAR store in the most popular part of the city Reason for selling is sickness in the family Apply for information 76 First st. corner of Oak 17a-tf

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND well paying Model Restaurant and Lodging House in Tacoma present proprietor retiring from business. Address Model Restaurant, Tacoma, W T 19a7

SAWMILL—A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR A man with $3000 to purchase new sawmill, nearly completed worlds of timber 35 miles from Portland, 16 miles from O & C. R. R. For full particulars address L. MAYER, Clackamas Co , Or 17a5

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS FOR Sale—Doing a business of $30 000 to $35 000 a year in one of the best and most promising towns in the valley For particulars inquire of CHURCHILL & MONTEITH, Lebanon Oregon. 8a1m

JOB PRINTING OUTFIT ALMOST NEW INvoices $800 will be sold for $600 complete, with good quarto press. Apply to LEWIS & DRYDEN PRINTING CO Oregonian building for particulars.

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS, a good investment. Apply to L. M. Hidden, Vancouver, W T 4atf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 16 N Front street Portland, Or

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants Front and D sts. Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers 180 Front st

C. CÆSAR & CO , SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 40 North Front street, Portland, Or

MASON EHRMAN & CO WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or

MILLER & WEST—(J C MILLER, W H. WEST) Commission Merchants in general and dairy produce 107 Front street between Washington and Stark

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N E corner Front and Alder streets Portland, Or

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES Pelts, Furs Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant Front street near Main Portland, Or Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS

TRINKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS COR. F and Third sts —Housework doors railings, iron shutters and machinery of all descriptions planing and moulding tools to order

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS ROBT COLlier & Co Lessees—Building Fronts Jail Cells, Vault Linings Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery Saw Mills with improved set works Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines Boilers etc. repairs made promptly Front and Hall streets Portland, Oregon 10mtf

MISCELLANEOUS

MME NELSON, THE GREAT SEERESS TELLS past present and future Consultations on all affairs from 9 A M to 8 P M ladies $1 gentlemen $2. 134 Stark st bet Sixth and Seventh 9a21

MRS T B McMILLEN PSYCHOMETRIST. Diagnosis and healing disease by magnetism a specialty The poor treated free on Fridays. Residence and office bet C and D on First st, McMillan's addition, East Portland. Hours from 10 A. M to 4 P M

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts. Portland Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants 54 and 56 Front street Portland

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street Portland Or

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company 92 North First street Factory in McMillan Addition East Portland

NEUSTADTER BROS , MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls Standard Shirts Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing 67 69, 71 Front street, Portland Or

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware 74 Front st., Portland Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO 73 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings Etc.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

PORTLAND CIGAR FACTORY (H. RUPPIN), Fine Havana Cigars. 48 Alder st., bet. 2d and 3d.

SEEDS.

E. J BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN AND Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street. Portland. Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

A "COPPERHEAD" FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

Our dispatches announce that the president is inclined to appoint E. J. Phelps, now minister to England, chief justice of the United States supreme court. If this report is confirmed the court will include the most unfit person that has been appointed to that tribunal since Jackson appointed Taney to succeed John Marshall. Jackson, because his attorney-general had too much respect for precedents and his profession to do Jackson's bidding and accept Jackson as the authoritative interpreter of the constitution removed him and appointed Taney, who was known not merely as a politician, but as an extreme partisan, and he proved so complaisant a tool and subordinate that Jackson promoted him to the head of the supreme court. Fortunately for the country John Marshall had done his work so thoroughly that it could not be destroyed; fortunately for the country Taney and his associates in the Dred Scott decision died before any important questions arising out of the war came up for judicial interpretation; but the fact remains that Taney's appointment was disgraceful to Jackson, and that the only memorable decision ever delivered by Taney was not simply a disgraceful but infamous legal affirmation of that doctrine of man's inhumanity to man that under slavery made thousands mourn.

The New York *Herald*, a strong Cleveland paper, in a recent issue editorially urged the president to appoint to the chief justiceship a "good strong-headed democrat, about fifty years of age, a war democrat who believed in fighting when the Union was in peril, and in peace when there was no peril; no treasonable copperhead or whining reformer, who left his party because he could not have an office; one who has not been a railway lawyer and as a general thing out of politics; an American not stricken with states rights, one without eloquence or dinner speaking power." The *Herald* further urged the president to appoint "no cowardly copperhead, who remained in the North during the war writing opinions to show the 'unconstitutionality' of the methods used to preserve the Union." But if the president appoints Phelps he will appoint a "treasonable copperhead," "a railway lawyer," "an American stricken with states rights" "a man of dinner speaking power" and "a cowardly copperhead who remained in the North during the war making speeches to show the unconstitutionality of the methods used to preserve the Union." Let us examine the record.

Phelps is 66 years of age, the son of Samuel S. Phelps, a bitter proslavery whig, who was refused re-election to the United States senate from Vermont, because he voted for and warmly defended the proslavery compromise measures of 1850. E. J. Phelps proved himself a true chip of this old proslavery block, this bigoted, passionate old northern doughface, who was repudiated by his state for his subserviency to the slavocracy. During his father's last senatorial term, young Phelps was appointed second comptroller of the treasury under President Fillmore. During the war for the union, Phelps was a bold and bitter denouncer of Lincoln and his administration; he vilified that great man without qualification, from his inauguration to his assassination, describing him as a boor, a wooden-head, as late as August 5, 1864, when he addressed a democratic copperhead club in Burlington, Vt. From a stenographic report of this speech, published for the first time in the political canvass of 1880, when Phelps was the Democratic candidate for governor, we make the following extracts:

> Well, even then, when Abraham Lincoln, this twentieth-rate back-country attorney [applause and laughter]—this man, imposed upon a people who did not know him, by a set of politicians who did know him, without one single qualification for a statesman, not one, not one—when he was inaugurated and stood there on the capitol steps and received the oath of office at the hands of the venerable chief justice, it was not too late then, even though the people of the South, excited, alarmed, were looking this way and that, and each one asking his neighbor what is going to be done! Even then it was not too late.
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> * * * * * * * *
>
> I want to read from a document which ought to be familiar to all of you in this campaign. Gen. McClellan's report of his operations when in command of the army of the Potomac. From his opportunities of knowing the sentiments of the Southern people, he saw very plainly that if the policy of that woodenhead [laughter] that you have got for a president was adopted, you would drive that people to desperation, and that there was no alternative but to put every one of them to death. It was under these circumstances that he sat down and wrote a letter in his tent on the Peninsula to the president that will live when generations of such men as surround Lincoln are dead. It was written at a time when he saw Abraham Lincoln falling into the embrace of Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley and all that class of miscreants.

Of McClellan, as compared with the immortal Lincoln, Phelps said:

> They admit that he is a pretty good officer, but he is no statesman. Well, how does he compare with Abe Lincoln? [Laughter.] The question is, Which of these two will you elect? Everybody laughs—that is all the answer there is to it. How does he compare with Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Silas Wright, Andrew Jackson? If you asked that question people would not laugh; but when you say, How does he compare with Abe Lincoln? everybody laughs. Everybody can't help it.

This speech was stenographically reported at the time by John H. Converse, now a partner in the famous Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia, and was printed from the original manuscript for the first time in 1880. The republican state committee printed 10,000 copies of it for circulation as a campaign document, and the majority against Phelps for governor was 26,000 against a republican majority of 20,000 in 1878. The democracy tried to deny the authority of the speech, but Mr. Converse was written to at Philadelphia and, under date of September 1, 1880, answered that "the report of E. J. Phelps's speech was my phonographic report made in 1864." In the face of the original manuscript, vouched for by Mr. Converse, further denial was useless. And this is the man that is reported to "have the inside track" with Cleveland for appointment to the head of the supreme bench, a bench upon which the late Judge Woods, a Union soldier, once sat, a bench upon which to-day sit two Union soldiers, in the persons of Justice Matthews and Justice Harlan. Thousands of good men and true died in a civil war that was needlessly and seditiously prolonged by the influence and efforts of such men as Phelps, who was the very prussic acid of copperheadism from the dawn to the death of the rebellion. The sentiments of his speech of August, 1864, coming from a Northern man, are unforgetable and unforgivable, and Phelps's appointment to the supreme bench would be an insult to the Union men of both parties who supported the flag in the civil war.

John Morley, the ablest lieutenant of Gladstone, holds John Stuart Mill's doctrines about politics, that the test of practical, political or social proposals is not their conformity to abstract ideas, but convenience, utility, expediency and occasion. "If I were pressed," says he, "for an illustration of these principles at work, inspiring the minds and guiding the practice of responsible statesmen in great transactions of our own day and generation, I should point to the sage, the patient, the triumphant action of Abraham Lincoln in the emancipation of the negro slave." Morley also regards Washington as coming far nearer to the right pattern of a great ruler than can be found in Carlyle's whole list of heroes, from Cromwell, his best, down to Frederick, his worst idol.

THE "BIG HEAD" IN OFFICE.

There never will be a life tenure for petty government officials in public office in America, because the average American is quite sure to entertain the opinion that a public servant, the moment he believes he has secured a "life suit" in the municipal, state or federal saddle, will become a victim to the disease known as "big head." The pages of Thackeray, Dickens and all famous English writers of fiction are full of satire concerning the circumlocution civil service, and the insufferable insolence of the petty servants of the crown in all their dealings with the public. One need not go further than Montreal or any other large city of the Dominion to feel the difference between the demeanor of a government official whose tenure of office is limited by his commission of four years, if not sooner removed by political pressure, and that of a petty officer who holds a life appointment, which can only be canceled by moral suicide on the part of the incumbent. Furthermore, the petty officials who hold life appointments are not only more insolent in their exercise of authority, but infinitely more stupid and slow than the American public servants.

In mercantile life a clerk or salesman always knows that his advancement and retention depends on his efficiency, his public courtesy, and his affability within and without the circle of his office. He is dependent not only upon his capacity to do his duty by his employer, but upon his disposition to retain and increase the popularity of his house by his courteous and obliging temper in all his intercourse with its regular customers and with the public who may become its customers. But the petty government official, whether state, municipal or federal, the moment his life tenure is secured, becomes first indolent, then incompetent and finally insolent. He becomes a barnacle on the keel of the public ship; he soon acquires all the vices of mind and manners that belong to an aristocratic class without any of their hereditary virtues.

Life tenure for public office in America would graft a vulgar, low-bred, insolent aristocracy of office holders upon the government, and no party in America could ever long stay in power that would literally transplant the English system of civil service to America. The American public would not endure it; the system of a short term of service with reasonable assurance of reappointment on the score of superior merit and indispensable quality is as far as our people will ever go. It is a good thing in private business for a servant to understand that his retention in service depends upon his fidelity and capacity rather than upon any system of protection by law which plants him immovably in a life position. The prospect that a change of administration will not dismiss a man who not only is not indispensable, but is a public drone, dude or insolent snob in office is not good for the health and efficiency of the public service. The man of marked capacity and merit ought to stay, but life tenure in public office for the vast mass of mediocre creatures who yawn and dawdle over their duty in a government office is not desirable, for as a rule they become victims to the "big head" and justly odious and vexatious to the public.

The civil service law should protect the public servant from persecution or injustice at the hands of his superiors; he should have redress against the private spite that trumps up against him a false charge of incapacity or infidelity; but a legalized life tenure in our civic service would put the people at the mercy of an insolent army of inefficient, stupid, slow, indolent, and impudent public stipendaries; wretched and worthless because they would feel themselves practically immovable. Such an aristocracy of red-tape worms would be intolerable. When the cog begins to call the wheel names it is high time to teach the cog that it is only a part of the wheel, and not the wheel and the motive power of the machine too. Insolence and indolence, stupidity and slowness, stand for the average petty public officer where life tenure prevails.

THE MUGWUMP'S PRIDE.

Since June 11, 1887, the ax of the civil service reform administration has been so busy that there is now scarcely in the Union a republican holding any federal office, no matter how small, save a few old clerks in the Washington bureaus. This is a fact we do not deplore; we simply quote it in illustration of the hypocrisy of President Cleveland, who swings his ax ceaselessly in spite of the following declaration in his letter of August 18, 1884, accepting the nomination, and his inaugural:

> The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease; and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.
>
> Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect, such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

Of course, the activity of the Cleveland ax during the last ten months is due to the president's desire for re-nomination and re-election, but the manifestation of this desire we find denounced in his inaugural as follows:

> Of the means to this end not one would, in my opinion, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution *disqualifying the president from re-election.* When we consider the patronage of this great office, *the allurements of power, the temptation to retain place once gained,* and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a *zeal born of benefits and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come,* stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

The most recent illustration of Cleveland's ward caucus cunning and hypocrisy in his shameless efforts to succeed himself, is well set forth in the following from an Eastern journal:

> And the office of chief justice of the United States is being dangled before the political bosses to stimulate their support of this same Celveland for a second term; and George William Curtis and the rest of the poets and sentimentalists are still idealizing and celebrating the personifier of nullification, falsehood and fraud, and groveling in sycophancy before his pudgy footsteps.

Congress has now been in session nearly five months. When it assembled, and long before it assembled, there was an imposing announcement of the work it was going to accomplish. First, the revenue was to be cut down, and there was to be no delay about it. The next thing would be to pass the appropriation bills promptly. After that the Pacific railroad muddle was to be settled, and when these matters of business were out of the way important minor matters were to be disposed of with expedition and dispatch. The degree of non-accomplishment appears in the fact that not an appropriation bill has been finally passed; neither the tariff nor the Pacific railroad bill has got to a consideration, and the prospect that either of them will be reached in time to dispose of them intelligently is infinitely small. The present session of congress promises to be the most unprofitable and fruitless one held in many years.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

Senator Farwell would refund the public debt at 2½ per cent., redeemable after fifty years, and permit the issue of bank notes on the security of these U. S. 2½ per cent. bonds up to their par value. His bill would convert the 4 per cent. bonds into 2½ per cents, by authorizing the delivery of the latter in exchange for the former, dollar for dollar, to any national bank and payment to the bank in cash of the difference in value—such difference to be ascertained by taking the average premium on the 4's as shown by the New York market for twenty days prior to the date of exchange.

This plan is favored in the *Banker's Monthly* by no less a man than Hon. Hugh McCulloch, who was secretary of the treasury from March 7, 1865, to March 11, 1869, and served President Arthur in the same capacity from November 29, 1884, to March 4, 1885. Mr. McCulloch says: "I have always been an advocate of the steady reduction and eventual payment of the national debt, but the debt might be regarded as substantially paid off when reduced to some $700,000,000, the interest on which would not be felt as a national burden."

Mr. Farwell's bill further provides that state, county or municipal bonds may be received as security for national bank circulation. Such bonds must be those on which the interest has hitherto been promptly paid, the market value of which is equal to or greater than their par value and the interest on which is not less than 4 per cent. They must have indorsed thereon the approval of the secretary of the treasury and the comptroller of the currency, and they are not to be received by the treasurer at more than 75 per cent. of their par value, meaning that the amount of notes issued upon such bonds shall not exceed 75 per cent. of their par value.

Mr. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, has always opposed this proposition of Mr. Farwell's. He argues that "the various forms of non-banking collateral suggested to take the place of government bonds, as security for circulating notes, such as real estate, state and city bonds, and railroad securities, would not answer the purpose, real estate not being readily convertible, while the other kinds of mixed collateral call for a talent at discrimination which governments do not possess." He thinks however that "security for bank note circulation might be obtained from the discounted paper belonging to the bank itself, such discounted paper to be selected and held apart from the other bills receivable expressly for the protection of note holders."

There is no probability that congress would ever consent to allow the treasury to accept state and municipal bonds as security for circulation. It is clear that while the most influential men of both parties in congress would be glad to retain the national banking system for the convenience of the country, they are not disposed to put off the payment of the public debt; so we do not expect Mr. Farwell's bill will become a law.

It is a curious fact that the national bank system is still generally and continuously extended at this time, when the bonds required to be deposited rule at a high premium, and when the extinction of the bank note system is so near at hand. The reports made to the comptroller of the currency February 14 show the number of banks in operation on that date to be 3077, a net increase since October 5, 1887, of 28 banks, with an aggregate capital of $582,000,000, deposits of $1,314,000,000 and loans of $1,584,000,000. The increase in the number of banks since March, 1883, in which year the banks began to surrender their circulation, is 731; the increase in capital is about $92,000,000; in deposits $294,000,000, and in loans $385,000,000. This is a remarkable showing, and proves unmistakably that the national banking system is so firmly planted in public confidence that the people will not part with it if its permanent existence can be secured in any way consistent with the public financial safety and convenience.

The principle of the national banking system is nothing more than that of New York before the war, when her banks purchased the state stocks and deposited them as security for their circulation. The $700,000,000 4 cents. will be paid when due, in 1907, not refunded as desired by Mr. Farwell, but the people in some way will perpetuate the national banking system. The capital of the country would not continue to be planted in an increased number of national banks at the present rate of bonds and near approach of their payment, if there were not a strong conviction that the people would be sure to authorize the perpetuation of the system.

"Underbilling" freight by false marks as to its kind or weight is the favorite form which discrimination to shippers has taken to avoid the interstate commerce bill. Many cases are reported in different parts of the country wherein this has been done by the shipper in collusion with the carrier. The interstate commission has been giving the subject its attention. It seems probable that nothing short of an amendment to the interstate law making underbilling a criminal offense where a fraudulent attempt can be proved will break up the practice, and commercial exchanges through the country are urging such legislation.

In Louisiana there was a great scare lest the republicans should carry the state. The ground of the scare was the knowledge that an honest election and fair count would result in democratic defeat. It is now announced that the democratic majority is 65,000. In their fright the bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers far overdid it. Here was an election in which they feared defeat. But they "fixed" it so as to get 65,000 majority. The shamelessness of the fraud could not so well be exposed in any other way.

E. J. Phelps recently wrote an article on the constitution of the United States for the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he managed to show more admiration for the English constitution than for the American. Citizens of the United States are referred to as "subjects," and the British house of lords is spoken of as a body as representative as the American senate. Phelps always regarded the British system as the acme of perfection, and our own system bad in proportion to its departure from that model.

Eastern papers are saying that the delegates named by Oregon for the national republican convention are for Blaine. We do not think this is a correct statement. Some of them we have talked with, regard Blaine's letter of withdrawal as final. It is probable, however, that if the name of Blaine were after all strongly presented in the convention the Oregon delegates would come to his support.

There are great ice jams in the rivers of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the ground is still full of frost. If people there only knew what a climate the Pacific coast offers! The way to inform them is through their own newspapers. Our newspapers and advertising circulars cannot be got before them.

The Mercantile and Mechanics' libraries of San Francisco, are to be consolidated. Committees from both are arranging the details.

Michael Hartean, known as St. Pierre, one of the early explorers of Oregon, died March 29, at Green Bay, Wis., aged 87 years.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THEY WANT THE MARKET.

Australian papers say that woolgrowers of that British colony are watching with interest the course of the discussion in the United States upon the question of admitting wool free of duty. They expect to be able, if President Cleveland's suggestions are adopted, to find a much larger market in the United States than heretofore.

This expectation is well founded. Our Eastern manufacturers are also entertaining it. They expect to be able to get wool much cheaper than heretofore, and, therefore, are buying now only so much as will serve present needs. Wool buyers are not now able to offer as large advances as heretofore, since, if the bill should pass, a future decline of the market would be expected. Wool now arriving from foreign countries is going into bond at our Eastern ports, to be drawn out as soon as it can be entered duty free.

Common fairness would require free woolens with free wool. Heretofore the most grievous complaint against the protective system has been based on the fact that it gave undue advantages to rich manufacturers, who were piling up colossal fortunes under it. The new scheme is to give these manufacturers their wool free of duty, while continuing protection to their product.

This is fit to go in company with that other proposition to allow Louisiana to keep its spoon in every sugar bowl in the United States.

NEW CALIFORNIA LINE.

Plan of the Union Pacific to go into the Southern Part of that State.

Omaha Republican, April 16.

The Union Pacific's scheme to invade Southern California is attracting considerable attention just at this time, and is pronounced the most sensible that has been talked of in the West. Southern California by reason of certain alleged climatic superiorities has attracted thousands of people, and it is fast becoming densely populated. The traffic from this section is already assuming vast proportions, and as the Santa Fe has naturally had the lion's share the other roads are anxious to get some of the business. The owners of the Union Pacific have realized this and nearly a year ago began making preliminary surveys with a view of finding a practical route which would have the advantage of easy grades and would at the same time very materially shorten their line to the Pacific ocean. The reports of the engineers were even more favorable than was at first anticipated. The owners did not like the idea of putting their money into new lines with the government debt hanging over them, so the new line is to be constructed by a new corporation controlled by the stockholders of the Union Pacific and is said to be used extensively in its interests. The Southern California route is really an extension of the Utah Central from Frisco, Utah, south along the base of the Snake mountains to St. George at the head of the Virgin river. It will then follow the west bank of that stream to its confluence with the Colorado river, where it runs westwardly through Locust valley, Mesquit well, Hallaron, to the head of the sink of Mohave, thence down the Mohave valley to San Bernardino; with a branch to Los Angeles and other important cities in that vicinity. The line will shorten the present Union Pacific road to section about 500 miles, and will make it the shortest route to Chicago and New York.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

O. S. Cleveland, a second cousin of the president, is chief engineer of a shoddy factory in Milwaukee. It would be unkind to intimate that his distinguished kinsman is engaged in the same line of business in Washington.

Judge Hare of Philadelphia, recently gave this advice to a wife-beater who was discharged upon the appeal of the abused woman: "When you find yourself getting angry again fill your mouth with water and keep it shut till you cool off."

The venerable Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, of Boston, has attacked the reputation of the Boston tea-party, and says that their acts were "bitterly deplored by the better classes, or real patriots." Is it possible that the mugwumps go back so far in our history?

The Empress Victoria is said to have grasped the old chancellor's hands and exclaimed, as she thus confessed Bismarck would have his own way in this bothersome Alexandrian love affair, "I sacrifice my daughter's happiness on the altar of the fatherland." If she said that, my lady was a diplomat, and knows when to stroke the lion.

Gen. Joseph Warren fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Two years later the Continental congress entered an order for a monument to his memory. Last Wednesday the senate passed a bill appropriating $15,000 toward the erection of a monument, but the measure has yet to pass the house. We are not a rapid people in the matter of monuments.

The Empress Augusta is to leave Berlin as soon as the weather improves for Baden-Baden, where the villa Mesmer, near the Conversationhaus, has been engaged for her. The empress is in feeble health and extremely weak, but she is in full possession of all her faculties, and takes a keen and intelligent interest in political, literary and artistic matters.

Gen. James Grant Wilson recently visited the spot near Atlanta, Ga., where Gen. McPherson fell, and reports that the monument erected to his memory is greatly mutilated by relic hunters. The granite base on which the upright gun was placed has been chipped away, so that the hero's name is scarcely legible. The iron pickets inclosing the monument have lost nearly all their points.

An 18-inch eel, so tightly wedged in a water pipe that it could neither move forward nor backward, was found in Baltimore the other day. It was alive, and from its appearance had got in the pipe when small and lived there until it grew large enough to shut the water completely off, when an investigation led to its discovery.

A suit has been brought in the United States circuit court to determine whether a little fish sold in Milwaukee is a sprat or a herring. A Chicago man says it is a herring. The collector maintains that it is a sprat and the court will have to decide the question. The dispute arises from the fact that the duty on herring is only half a cent a pound, while on sprats it is 1 cent a pound.

An Impending Catastrophe.

Grand Rapids Herald.

"Look 'ere, Sal," yelled a Texas woman to her eldest girl, "don't bend over that well so fur! You'll fall in some day, and then we'll have to drink from the creek."

Moore's Revealed Remedy is not recommended on the strength of its peculiar discovery, but on its own merits. As a curative power it is fast proving to be the marvel of the age.

MEETING NOTICES.

Democrats of Precinct No. 4, North Portland, will meet to-night at southeast cor. Third and Alder streets, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance.
By order of the Chairman.

The Portland Baseball Club will meet at 7:30 this Friday evening at the Club, 124 First street, for the purpose of permanent organization.

Northwest Masters' and Pilots' Association.—The regular meeting will be held on Friday evening, April 20, at 8 o'clock. By order of the
CAPTAIN.

BORN.

In this city, April 19, to the wife of A. Arfeld, a daughter, weight 9 lbs. Mother and child doing well.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

MOCKING BIRD CAGES; MANY NEW DESIGNS. GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

H. H. HILDEBRAND,
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

[illegible]

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
Will Cutting's [illegible] [illegible]
It is so smooth and strong. Ta Ta,
I'll just run in and ask mamma.

NEW TO-DAY.

$30,000 for 40 acres on Hawthorne ave.
10,000 for 10 acres on Hawthorne ave.
7,500 for 6 acres on Hawthorne ave.
6,000 for 5½ acres on Hawthorne ave.
4,000 for 5 acres on Hawthorne ave.
One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years' time.
Lots 6 and 7, Block 18, Albina Homestead, $425.
Lots 2 and 3, Block 3, Albina Homestead, $450.
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block 14, Albina Homestead, $900.
THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE CO.,
15a 41½ Washington street.

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—ON ONE OF the most frequented streets, and well established trade; good horse and wagon for delivering goods, and regular customers in the immediate neighborhood; offered on account of ill-health. Apply to KRAEMER & VOOS, Room 5, Mulkey Bldg. 20a5

NEW RAILWAY DEPOT—PROPERTY FOR sale on North Second and Third streets, adjacent to the new railway depot and in a situation likely to advance in value; rents yielding good rates of interest. For particulars apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 19a3*

50 PER CENT. SAVED BY BUYING THE newly invented broomholder or stiffener. Full information given. Sent to any address for 25 cents. Address RICHET BROS., Third and Washington sts., or Robertson Bros., 65 First st., Portland, Or. 19a7*

$100—FOR SALE—LOTS IN PITTINGER'S Addition to Albina, near shops, for $100, on instalments. For particulars inquire of or address J. M. PITTINGER, Albina, Or., or D. F. Sherman, Oregon National Bank. 19a5*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES! WOODS, the Hatter's, stock of Boys' and Children's Straw Hats are all open and ready for inspection. They are neater, prettier and cheaper than ever before. Call and see them.

2 SPLENDID LOTS IN IRVING'S ADD., WITHIN five blocks of railroad bridge; level, sightly and cheap. CHAMBERS & McMONIES, 19a3* 216 I st., bet. 3d and 4th, East Portland.

MONEY TO LOAN—THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co., N. E. corner Second and Stark streets, has money to loan on improved city property. 18a5*

$700—SPLENDIDLY LOCATED CANDY AND cigar store; living rooms attached; sure income outside of business; will pay to investigate. 18a1° KING & BUSH, 195 First street.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE—SPECIAL ATTENTION is hereby called to our list of real estate bargains published in this issue. HAIGHT & DONNER, Real Estate Agents, 1½ Washington street. 1t

TIMBER CULTURE PRE-EMPTION CLAIM and improvements for sale at a bargain, in Klickitat Co., W. T., 7 miles from Arlington, Or. Inquire of John Shaver, 112 First st., Portland. 18a3*

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY A WHOLESALE and retail firm; must be thoroughly competent and able to furnish first-class references. Address P. & P., care Oregonian. 20a2*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINSMITH; NONE but fast workman, giving good reference, need apply; steady situation at good wages. Address Tinner, care Oregonian. 19a2*

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY traveler; large salary to first-class, competent man; no other need apply. Address Front Street, care Oregonian. 1t

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO SOLICIT SUBscriptions for a society directory; good inducements to the right party. Address P. R. A., care Oregonian. 20a3

FINE WORSTED NUN'S VEILING AND ALbatross Crepes, at 14c per yard, at Meier & Frank's Surprise Sale, to-day only. Be on hand in time. 1t

TWO-STORY HOUSE AND COTTAGE, HALL street, $5500. Corner lot and cottage, Jackson street, $3500. L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak st.

50c PER ROLL—FRESH CALIFORNIA Butter. All groceries at bedrock prices. J. N. Bristol, 44 Morrison st, near 2d.

QUARTER BLOCK (VACANT) WANTED IN Portland. Apply, stating situation, price and terms, to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 20a3*

FOR RENT—A NEW CORNER STORE, BEING a first-rate location for a drug or grocery business. HAIGHT & DONNER, 1½ Washington st. 19a2*

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 16a°tf

FOR GOOD BLOODED FAMILY DRIVING horses and delivery horses apply to W. H. ISH, Great Western Stable, cor. Fifth and Pine. 20a1*

CLAM CHOWDER AT SIMMONS Restaurant, No. 22 Stark st. Best in town for the money. 1t

WANTED—SKIRT AND BASQUE FINISHers; none but first-class need apply. MRS. E. W. EATON'S, 103½ Morrison street. 19a3*

DR. M. J. PATTON HAS RESUMED THE practice of medicine in Room 2, Mulkey block, corner Second and Morrison streets. 20a*tf

WANTED—TO CORRESPOND WITH MRS. Wm. Pursell and Mrs. B. F. Pursell. Address Miss L. M. Pyrtle, Portland, Oregon. 17a3*

ALBINA—TWO LOTS FOR SALE IN CENTRAL situation for $700. For particulars apply F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 19a3*

NEW COLORED WRAPS, NEW ULSTERS AND Jackets. Send bust measure and price wanted. M. B. LITT, Third and Alder sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE AND STEADY nurse girl. Inquire at 341 Ninth st., cor. Market, between 9 and 2 P. M. 19a2*

BIG BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE stock of notions at half their wholesale value. Apply at 153 Morrison street. 1t

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DRIVE DELIVery wagon or as porter in a store. Address Wanted, care Oregonian. 20a2

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST., bet. D and E. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 20a*tf

VISITORS—CALL AT HAMMAM BATHS. Ladies' hours, 8 to 12 A. M. Ash and Second.

TWO CHOICE LOTS IN SOUTH PORTLAND facing east; $2500. Graden & Angel, 106 First st.

COATMAKERS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN only. J. POLIVKA & CO., 29 Washington st. tf

PARROT CAGES; BIG ASSORTMENT; ALL PRICES. GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

BOY WANTED AT 148 WASHINGTON ST.; millinery store of Mrs. H. H. Hildebrand. 1t

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO CHAMBERWORK at the Wilson House, 113 North 2d st. 20a3

HOUSE TO RENT—331 WEST PARK STREET. 20a*tf

MAN AND WIFE WISH A SITUATION ON A farm, logging camp or fishery. Address A. S., care Oregonian. 20a4

BARBER WANTED AT THE METROPOLITAN Baths, 8 Washington st, bet. Front and First. (a20tf

G. W. HUNT, RAILROAD CONTRACTOR.
Wants 300 men to work at Wallula. Apply to KINCAID & CO., 168 First street. 7a1m*

HAY.

A CHEAP LOT OF HAY FOR COWS AND oxen; also some first-class timothy. Apply at the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison street. 20a*tf

SQUIRREL CAGES; NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS; ALL SIZES AND PRICES. GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED.

A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT OF 12 YEARS experience in this city, and with reliable endorsements, is open for engagement, and desires a position. Address X., care Oregonian. 18a3*†

DRESSMAKING PARLORS.

MISS MAY SHOOBEN, FOR THE LAST EIGHT years with H. B. Litt, in rooms on second floor of Portland Savings Bank building, corner of Second and Washington streets, where she will be pleased to see her lady friends. 16a7*

FRANKLIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

TWELFTH SERIES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE BEING RECEIVED FOR shares in the twelfth series of stock, which will be issued May 2, 1888. For printed circulars, by-laws, etc., apply at office, 46 Washington st. 18a*tf

ILWACO SAWMILL CO.

Ilwaco, Washington Territory.

ALL KINDS OF

Lumber Sawed to Order.

REAL ESTATE.

We have property for sale in the following and other localities:

On Montgomery street.	South Portland.
On Twelfth street.	Holladay Avenue, McMillan's Park, Stephens, Cole and Tibbetts Additions to East Portland.
On Sixteenth street.	
On Twenty-first street.	
On Twenty-third street.	
On B street.	Mount Tabor.
On G street.	Albina.
On J street.	

For particulars and terms apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., Real-Estate and General Insurance Agents, 25 Pine St., Portland, Or.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from ENGLAND

The undersigned offer for sale, ex "Thurland Castle," from Liverpool, the following:

Liverpool Fine Salt, assorted in large and small bags (12,766 bags).
Liverpool Coarse Salt, assorted in large and small bags (1,890 bags).
Extra Fine Table Salt, in paper packages and small bags.
Gibbs & Co.'s Celebrated Portland Cement, in casks (1,700 casks).
Fire Clay, in bags.
Steel Tin Plates, 14x20, for salmon canners' and fruit packers' use (4,500 boxes).
Casks Sugar of Lead.
Tierces Lump Alum.
Casks Soda Ash.
Kegs Bi Carbonate of Soda.
Casks Bi Carbonate of Soda.
Drums Caustic Soda.
Peter Wright's Anvils, assorted sizes.
Peter Wright's Vices, assorted sizes.
Barrels Glauber Salts.
Casks Venetian Red.
Bath Bricks in boxes.
Fire Bricks (36,000).
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles.
Cross & Blackwell's Lucca Olive Oil.
Morton's Pickles, assorted.
Morton's Lucca Olive Oil, pints and quarts.
Boxes Castile Soap.
Cases Colman's Mustard.

16a7*

CORBITT & MACLEAY.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

THE OREGONIAN ABROAD.

In the East: [illegible] Beckwith, Eastern representative, [illegible] building, Chicago—Lord & [illegible] leading newspaper [illegible] W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and [illegible] offices. Cincinnati [illegible] Washington, D. C.—[illegible] St. Paul—Pioneer Press and [illegible] Milwaukee—Sentinel and Wisconsin [illegible] Post and Advertiser, and [illegible] St. Louis—J. Sherman & Co. Pittsburgh [illegible] Fleming Bros., Hostetter & [illegible] Louisville—Courier [illegible] Vogeler & Co. [illegible] Columbus—Journal office. Salt [illegible] Denver—Republican office. [illegible] office.

In San Francisco: [illegible] corner of Kearny and [illegible] Third street [illegible] newspaper offices, Merchants' [illegible] Palmer & Rey's, [illegible] L. P. Fisher's [illegible] Mechanics' Institute, and other [illegible] Library [illegible].

Local Reports.

Time	Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Direc. of Wind	Velo. of Wind	Rain	Wther.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54	NW	5	.00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	71	36	S	5	.00	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	79	44	NW	[illegible]	.00	Clear

[illegible] temperature, 85.5. Minimum temperature [illegible] 47 [illegible].

[illegible]	Mean	Dep'r from Norml	Total excess or deficiency since 1st of present mo.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.
[illegible]	66	15	83	—216
[illegible]	[illegible]	—11	—1.40	—8.09

PASSENGER LISTS.

Overland.—Passed Huntington April [illegible] Campbell, Mrs. M. L. [illegible] Martin, C. [illegible] Wm. G. Johnson, Mrs. M. [illegible] Johnson, Wm. J. Beckerton, Jas. [illegible] Wilcox, [illegible] J. T. Phillips, Geo. [illegible] E. Swidensky, [illegible] F. E. Watts, S. Archibald, J. [illegible] Fraser, Miss Kittie Harding, [illegible] Wm. Hollmaster, Mrs. [illegible] and daughter, [illegible] W. Hubbard [illegible] children, Mrs. J. Byers and child, [illegible] E. Willey and family, C. W. [illegible] and wife, D. H. Griffin, E. E. [illegible] Willey, H. Lipman, C. W. Lipman [illegible] emigrants.

Northern Pacific—Passed Heron: P. Barker, G. [illegible] J. W. Dodge, C. A. Jackson, [illegible] E. Sullivan, G. Arke- [illegible] and 100 emigrants.

[illegible] California—Passed Medford: J. M. [illegible] E. Summy, F. S. Allen, [illegible] J. Menson, P. Doran, [illegible] J. E. Miller, F. Ya- [illegible] C. P. Bracy, G. S. [illegible] F. Kruisheimer, W. H. Burris, [illegible] and wife, L. F. Dalrick, S. G. Powers, [illegible] E. H. Thompson, Mrs. McGregor, [illegible] Mrs. E. K. Master [illegible] Major Dalrymple, F. [illegible] Mrs. M. King, Mrs. S. F. King, [illegible] Taylor and thirty-three immigrants.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Deeds recorded April 19:

[illegible] Van Winkle and husband to E. [illegible], 50x100 feet north line G street, [illegible] North 23d, April 19; $1800.

[illegible] Gregory and wife to Seid Back, lots [illegible] Caruthers to Caruthers, April 18, [illegible].

[illegible] and F. R. Lownsdale to Portland [illegible] Co., lot 3, blk 4, Market Street add, [illegible].

[illegible] Freeland and husband to P. A. [illegible] Jr., lot 1, blk 57, Portland City [illegible], Nov. 12, 1888, $250.

[illegible] and wife to same, lot 1, blk [illegible] Portland City Homestead, April 10, 1885; [illegible].

[illegible] Jr. and wife to A. B. [illegible] lot 13, Marysville, March 21; $400.

[illegible] and wife to Catherine Moore, [illegible] Proebstel's, Albina, April 18; $250.

[illegible] Charlton to H. Coats, lot 3, blk 2, [illegible] Springs, March 13; $200.

[illegible] Dalrymple and wife to Valentine [illegible] et al., lots 3, 4, 7, 8, blk 20, Albina [illegible], April 11; $800.

[illegible] Walker and husband to Mary Ho- [illegible] feet of lots 3, 4, blk 101, Stephens, [illegible], April 19; $350.

[illegible] Glenn et al. to [illegible] Ehrenbach, lots 1, [illegible], Portland City Homestead, April 18; [illegible].

[illegible] and wife to John J. [illegible], lot 1, blk 22, Albina, April 17; $275.

[illegible] to C. W. Nottingham; 10 [illegible] 55, T 1 N, R 2 E, April 10; $4000.

[illegible] C. F. House to D. E. Buchanan, [illegible] 5 T 1 N, R 1 E, Sept. 8, 1887; $190.

[illegible]

[illegible] Third and Ash.

[illegible] the clothier and hatter, 111 First.

[illegible] to arrive this summer.

[illegible] will begin operations [illegible].

[illegible] attractions at the Tivoli. Go early [illegible] on the bill.

[illegible] the A. B. Chase piano, now on exhibition [illegible] Chase's. All the best musical [illegible] house. Country orders taken special [illegible].

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 25, 1888.

[illegible] Russell & Co., Portland, Oregon—Gentlemen: We have been running the automatic engine [illegible] for a week or more and so far [illegible] pleased with it. Our engineer says it [illegible] engine he ever run, and he has had experience in building and running of engines. [illegible] he notices especially is its uniformity [illegible] under varying load. He tested it [illegible] speed indicator and found there was no [illegible] in the number of revolutions when the [illegible] thrown on. * * *

[illegible]

TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.

By [illegible], Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.

[illegible] in search of a sound and valuable investment [illegible] to be met with have an opportunity [illegible] only, to purchase 180 acres [illegible] farming land in one block, beautifully [illegible] situated three miles from Eugene City and [illegible] railway station. [illegible] known as the Moor farm, is all [illegible] under cultivation, has a fine orchard [illegible] and other improvements. For [illegible] apply to or address Sam'l Case, New- [illegible], or to Dr. Sugman, 157 Fourth [illegible], Portland, Or.

Removal.

[illegible] of the Wilshire Safe & Scale Company has been removed to Messrs. Frank Bros., [illegible] Co., Nos. 67 and 70 Front street, where [illegible] carry a full and complete stock of safes [illegible]. Mr. J. R. Hunter will hereafter represent [illegible] as the traveling agent for this well [illegible] and scale house.

SALE CONTINUED.

[illegible] of the Oregon Hotel was continued until [illegible] by the assignee. This is an excellent opportunity to buy a hotel, saloon, team [illegible] hotel [illegible] cheap.

A COUGH IS QUICKLY CURED

By taking "Mother [illegible]'s Gum Tree Cough [illegible]." [illegible] the stomach or bind [illegible], Skidmore & Co., agents, Portland, Or.

For the Complexion:

[illegible] is perfectly harmless and is a most [illegible]. Try it once and you will be [illegible]. [illegible] & Co., druggists, Second and Morrison.

[illegible] sleepers and dining cars; also [illegible] through to the east via [illegible] Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington.

[illegible] finds solace upon entering the [illegible]. They do it handsomely at this restaurant, with James and Sam at the helm.

[illegible] Ladies' Journal and New York *Fashion* [illegible], received by C. H. Wilcox, 150 First.

[illegible]—Skillful leeching and [illegible]. Dr. A. S. Bernstein, room 13, 155 First.

[illegible] and other fashion plates for May at Ed [illegible] Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

[illegible] per dozen. Thwaite's, 167 First.

[illegible] George M. Parker, 131 [illegible].

[illegible] Rooms in Abington [illegible] street, between Washington and Stark.

The Vienna,

[illegible] street, [illegible] for Lunches and Oysters.

[illegible]

[illegible] and Liquor Dealers, Bottlers for Jos. Schlitz [illegible] and H. Weinhard Lager Beer.

[illegible] Extract. Used alike by the medical profession and the people, it holds a position held by no [illegible] in this country, or, perhaps, the world.

[illegible]

[illegible] having secured a further [illegible] years, Garrison's Sewing [illegible] will remain in the future, as in the [illegible] in the machine business. Agency for the Domestic, [illegible] sewing machines, [illegible] and kinds of sewing [illegible] on hand. Our motto [illegible] to preserve the [illegible]

[illegible] GARRISON, Repairer.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

THE OREGONIAN'S ASTORIA AGENCY.

The Agency of the DAILY, WEEKLY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN at Astoria has been placed with Messrs. Griffin & Reed, booksellers and stationers, City Book Store. All orders left with them will receive prompt attention.

CHOPPED BEEF.—The regular mail train on the Northern Pacific had several small mishaps yesterday on its trip to Portland. Above The Dalles two cattle were run over and both instantly killed, one of them rolling underneath the passenger coaches and being reduced to mince meat in short order. The other was thrown down the embankment, fatally injured, a friendly bullet from a passenger's revolver putting it out of misery. When below The Dalles the track-walker was speeding homeward with his railway velocipede when the train, thundering along at a lively speed, being about two hours behind time, overtook him, and he had barely time to abandon his vehicle when the train struck it and converted it into toothpicks and splinters in much less time than it takes to write it. Conductor White, who was in charge, was anxious to ascertain who was "hoodooing" his train on this particular trip, as it required all of his skill and management to bring his train through in safety, but "he got there just the same."

BROKE UP A FINE TEAM.—Councilman C. M. Forbes of late has been driving one of the finest double teams in the city and has been quietly getting ready to dust every turnout which might show up on the White House road this season. Yesterday, however, he was induced to part with his light bay mare Nelly, and thus break up his team. The inducement came in the shape of a check for $1000, and the inducer was James F. Wardner, of Spokane Falls, who had taken a fancy to the mare, and intends to enter her in the gentlemen's driving race at Spokane on July 4. Horsemen who know the merits of his purchase say he has a bargain in the mare. Mr. Forbes has not given up all idea of taking a leading place on the road as he will substitute his horse Dandy for the mare and will still have a team worth driving.

THE RAILROAD TO SUNNYSIDE.—The contract of Sunnyside Land & Improvement Company with the Willamette Street Railway Company calls for the completion of the railway to the Sunnyside tract by July 24. The iron for the road was being hauled out along the line yesterday, and Mr. H. C. Campbell, manager of the railway company, yesterday informed the business agent of the Sunnyside company that grading would be commenced the first of next week and that he intended to have the road completed by the first of June. This will be quick work, but all concerned are men of energy, and before people imagine there will probably be a busy, bustling village on the Sunnyside tract, and people looking from the hights on this side will wonder to see how fast the city is expanding.

APPLICATIONS STILL POURING IN.—The industrial fair association continue to receive applications daily for stock in the expectation that the capital stock will be increased to $150,000. The extra $50,000 will soon be engaged. Mr. A. N. King from whom the land was purchased, is willing that the stock should be increased and to take half the value of the land in stock as he first proposed. Of course, no steps can be taken toward increasing the stock till the first meeting of the association, when the matter will be brought up. The stock will doubtless be increased as by so doing the association will be enabled to construct all its buildings and start business free from debts of any kind. The success in raising money has been phenomenal, and it has awakened interest in other enterprises.

APPEALED TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—Judge Deady yesterday approved the bond furnished by the O. R. & N. Company and signed the citation for writ of error to take the cases recently decided against the O. R. & N. Co. in favor of the Oregonian Railway Company, for the rent, etc., under the lease, to the supreme court of the United States. All similar cases have been appealed by the O. R. & N. Company, and a large number involving a great amount of money are now lying there, awaiting the decision in the matter, which, it is expected, will be made in a few weeks. It will be a good thing for the Willamette valley when it is decided whether the O. R. & N. Company is to run the narrow gauge system, or whether it is to go back into the hands of its owners.

PROPER APPRECIATION.—Mr. J. F. Halloran, editor of the *Astorian*, while in the city recently, paid a visit to the city park, and speaks to the readers of his paper about what he saw thus: "The view from Portland's city park is a grand one, comprising all the requisite elements of natural beauty, and forming a scene that, so far as the writer knows, cannot be duplicated in the United States. At one's feet lies the city, with its spires and lofty buildings; farther on, the river glistens; then there is a broad expanse of emerald forest, then a hazy blue of foothills; and beyond loom up three grand mountains, St. Helens, Jefferson and Hood, with their snowy mantles in very presence of the regal sun that gilds the scene with glory."

THE SKIDMORE FOUNTAIN.—Work will be commenced on the foundation of the Skidmore fountain as soon as the plans and specifications which are on the way shall have arrived. The plans and specifications for the plumbing for the fountain arrived some time since and plumbers are preparing to bid on the work. The supply pipe for the main basin is to be one and one-half inch galvanized iron; the pipes for the lions' heads on the drinking fountain and all the pipes in the fountain are to be of heavy brass. As there is no sewer in A street or Vine street, sewer connection for the waste pipe will have to be made with either Ash or B street sewer or the river, quite a job in either case.

LOOKING FOR FREE WATER.—The Gentleman's Driving Association will send a man out to-day to investigate several small streams coming down the hill to the White house road, with a view of ascertaining whether water cannot be obtained from them to supply four or five of the tanks along the road. The cost of water from the city works is considerable and the water from these streams, of which there are three or four, can be had for nothing except the expense of laying the pipes, and the object of the association is to see how much this expense will be. If any saving worth while can be made thereby pipes to bring water from these streams to the tanks will be laid at once.

FAILED TO WALK ACROSS THE RIVER.—A sailor belonging to the Lindores Abbey, lying at Albina, who had been visiting this city, on his way home last night, not finding the O. & C. ferry boat at the wharf, undertook to walk across the river. His feet not being big enough for this sort of thing, when he stepped from the slip at the foot of F street he broke through and went down, he can't tell how far. When he rose to the surface he made such a fuss that he attracted the attention of the crew of the Forfarshire, lying at the gas works, who put out in a small boat, rescued him and took him across the river in the regular old style.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN OREGONIAN.—The sad intelligence has been received of the death, at Denver, Colorado, April 7, of Geo. H. Shambrook, a native of Oregon, well and favorably known in many parts of the state. He was born in Cole's valley, Douglas county, May 16, 1863. His body was embalmed and brought to Jefferson, Oregon, and buried under the auspices of the Masonic lodge of Arlington, of which he was a member, Grand Lecturer Stewart officiating. Mr. Shambrook had a large circle of friends throughout the state who esteemed him highly on account of his many good qualities.

THE ARLINGTON MINE.—The reports from the Arlington mine have been very favorable of late. Many, however, do not take much stock in reports, but evidently E. J. Jeffery, president of the mine, does, for he yesterday purchased 25,000 shares of Arlington stock from Seid Back, Chinese contractor, paying therefor 15 cents a share. It is not long since this stock could have been bought for four cents, and Seid Back has made a handsome sum on his venture. Enthusiastic owners of Arlington stock expect to see it reach a dollar a share before Cleveland is re-elected.

PROMPTLY PAID.—Mrs. Adolph Rebe, whose husband died a few weeks ago, has received $1000, being the full amount of the policy held by her husband in the United Order of Honor. This is the first death among the members of that order in this state. The promptness shown in paying this claim, being much less than the usual sixty days after proofs are filed, will be the means of attracting the attention of those wishing cheap insurance to this order. Mr. Rebe had only paid about $7 in the mutual aid fund of the order.

MASTODON BONE.—Says the *East Oregonian*: "Geo. Malenkopf, of Gold Spring, came to town Tuesday, bringing the thigh bone of a mastodon, which was found on his place a few days ago. The bone is not decayed in the least, and except for a small piece which is broken off, would be perfect. The bone weighs at least fifty pounds, which gives some idea of the size of animal of which it was a part."

CALF KILLED BY A BEAR.—Saturday a large cinnamon bear caught and killed a two-year-old heifer belonging to Judge F. A. Chenoweth of King's valley, Benton county. The bear was an unusually large one, and it dragged its prey over fifty yards. The following morning bruin and two cubs were discovered at breakfast, but they scampered off before the huntsmen could get a shot at them.

INSANE.—Michael Morris was declared insane yesterday by the county court, upon examination by Dr. A. C. Panton, and committed to the asylum. He is a German, aged 28 years, and formerly kept a tailor shop on Washington street, between Third and Fourth, which was burned. Morris was arrested for arson but subsequently discharged.

NOTICE.

In reply to the numerous notices published in the daily papers, I desire to state that I severed my connection with the house of Parke & Lacy of my own free will and took a position as traveling salesman with the house of Hart & Bro. Co., dealers in wood-working and sawmill machinery, No. 6 North Front street, Portland, Or.

ADDISON FOSTER.

The Last Month

Of the oyster season, but not so with Keith, the popular caterer, Washington street. For years it has been the custom of this house to keep up the record and throughout the year serve the delicious bivalve to order in the usual palatable manner. Though the season is limited to months with an "R," by custom Keith can provide twelve months in the year, and guarantee healthy oysters every time.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A. FELDENHEIMER

—THE—

LEADING JEWELER

Cor. First and Morrison Sts., Portland.

Diamonds Clocks
Watches Bronzes
Silverware Optical Goods

Reasonable rates. Country orders solicited.

E. C. Geiger, M. D. [illegible] Cor. Third and Morrison Sts.

L. C. Henrichsen,

146 First Street, Portland, Or.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

OPTICAL GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Direct Importers of French Marble Clocks.

Country orders promptly attended to.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

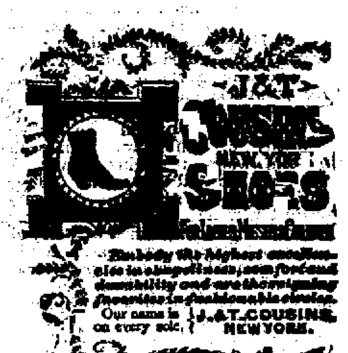
Front and Morrison,

Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.


J. & T. COUSINS
NEW YORK
SHOES
Embody the highest excellencies in shapeliness, comfort and durability and are the reigning favorites in fashionable circles.
Our name is on every sole. J. & T. COUSINS, NEW YORK.

Agents for PORTLAND, ORE.,

Protzman & De France.

FAULTLESS!

Nature is faultless and so is that noble discovery, containing only Nature's own remedies, "The"

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
KIDNEY AND LIVER REGULATOR.

It is a benefit to the human race. KEEP UP YOUTH, HEALTH, VIGOR by the use of PFUNDER'S OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER. Quick and Complete Cure of all Diseases of the Skin, Kidneys, Bladder and Liver. It checks Rheumatism and Malaria, relieves Constipation, Dyspepsia and Billiousness, and puts fresh energy into the system by making New, Rich Blood. Take it in time, right now, as it cannot be beat as a preventative of disease. Sold and used everywhere. $1 a bottle. 6 for $5.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association.

Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

A. S. WHITING, Sup't. Office 148 First St.

H. B. LITT

Manufacturer of Ladies' All-Wool and Silk Dresses and Wraps, corner Third & Alder, P. O. Box 397, Paris office 20 Rue Richer

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 00 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

D. S. STRYKER, D. D. S., the Leading DENTIST. Eastern prices; 18 years' experience all the latest improvements. 107 First st., bet. Stark and Washington, Portland, Or.

DR. F. W. PREHN,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, Vitalized Air Administered.

Rooms 5-6, Union Block. Entrance from Stark street.

GOOD FOR $3.

On presentation of this I will make any best $12 set of Teeth (upper or lower) for $9 [illegible] $7. Work highest class. DR. SWAIN, 195 First st., over OLDS & KING'S.

[illegible]

WITHOUT CLOTHES.

We Mean Clothes, not Covering.

Any ignoramus can cover you with homespun cloth.

It Takes an Artist to Clothe You.

OUR STRONG POINT IS

[illegible]

WE GIVE YOU

TASTE

WE GIVE YOU

STYLE

WE GIVE YOU

QUALITY,

Let us Only Cut Your Clothes and You will Never Cut Us.

[illegible] Wear.

YOU CAN BUY FROM US

Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers.

FANCY SHIRTS

JUST RECEIVED.

White and Fancy Vests.

HOSIERY

AT ALL PRICES.

NECKWEAR

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

We shall Look for you at

A. ROBERTS'

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

186 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

Gambrinus Beer.

TRADE MARK
AWARDED TO
L. FEUPE
GAMBRINUS
BREWERY
BEST BEER
1887

BREWERY:

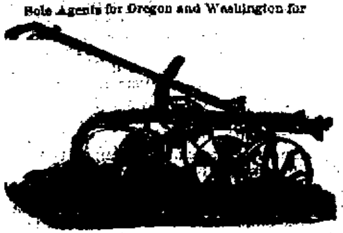
Twenty-Second Street, bet. B and F.

Chas. H. Dodd & Co.,

Front, First and Vine streets, Portland, Or.,

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel and Farm Machinery.

Sole Agents for Oregon and Washington for



DEERE'S NEW DEAL PLOWS.

Single, Double or Triple Furrow. They are so simple; and come so near absolute perfection, that those who have used them or seen them work cannot say enough in their praise.

We are also sole agents for Deere's Gang, Sulky and Walking Plows, Buckeye Press, Grain Drills, Corbin Disk Harrows, Deere's Harrows, Spring-Tooth Harrows; and we keep on hand a full assortment of Buggies, Phaetons and Carriages, Farm and Spring Wagons.

Send for Special Price Lists and Catalogue.

MILL MACHINERY

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL, I OFFER AT A bargain, as a whole or in part, the following named Machinery, being part of my plant:

1 No. 1½ California Planer and Matcher
1 Surfacer, [illegible] inches
1 9 inch Sticker, with outside bearing
1 6 inch Sticker
4 Rip and Cross-cut Saw Tables, with attachments for raising tops
1 Band Saw
1 Jig Saw
1 Shaping Machine
3 Turning Lathes
1 Iron Stand for Emery Wheels
2 Boring Machines
1 Mortiser
1 Tenoner
Circular Saws, Band Saw Blades
3 in, 2⅞-in, 2¼-in, 2 in and 1½-in Shafting
Counter Shafts for all Machines
Iron Hangers, all Jenning's Patent
Belting, Pulleys
1900 inches Sticker and Shaper Knives
Turning Gouges, Chisels, Long Augers, Cabinet-makers' and Carpenters' Benches, Hand Screws and Clamps, Jack Screws, Heaters, etc., etc.

For further particulars address

A. F. KNORP,

120, 122 Main St., San Francisco.

24m1m1

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

If You Have Defective Eyes, and Value Them, go to

REED & MALCOLM

for your Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. It is the only establishment in the Northwest where they are measured on thorough scientific principles. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No visual defect where glasses are required too complicated for us. [illegible]

[illegible] 74 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

[illegible]

FORTY-SIXTH

[illegible] Sale

TO-DAY

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We offer a New Line of Fine Worsted

Albatross Crepes

—AND—

Nuns' Veilings

(BOTH STYLES)

—AT—

[illegible]

To-Day Only at This Price.

For Summer and Evening Wear, etc.

This is Less than Manufacturers' Price in New York To-day.

COLORS:

Black, Tans, Cream, Gold Brown, D'k Brown, Seal, Garnet, Cardinal, Mahogany, Amethyst, Sapphire, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Marine, Grays, Drabs, Pinks, etc.

SEE DISPLAY IN WINDOW

Not more than 20 yards sold to any one purchaser.

MEIER & FRANK

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

[illegible]

Clothiers and Hatters.

Men's, Boys' and Children's

SUITS.

—AND—

[illegible]

Now Ready.

Taste in dress is necessary when one wishes to appear well dressed. We offer every opportunity for gentlemen to be well and becomingly dressed. All our goods are selected with the greatest of care by our Mr. A. B. Steinbach. Only the choicest and most desirable patterns in Foreign and Domestic Fabrics are allowed on our counters. Taking this in consideration, also the fact that our stock is LARGER than any other house in the territory, and our prices a little below the market, it is no wonder that we are doing such a large business. Several Novelties in Clothing have arrived during the past week. Country orders will receive prompt attention.

A. B. STEINBACH & Co.

CLOTHIERS & HATTERS

Corner First and Morrison.

P. GOLDSMITH, New York. | SOL. OPPENHEIMER, BERTHOLD GOLDSMITH, Portland.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

Importers and Dealers in

METALS, Plain, Stamped, Japanned Tinware, Tinners' and Plumbers' Stock and Tools; House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.

84 and 86 Front Street.

Depot of the Northwestern Foundry.

Notice to Contractors for Wood.

OFFICE OF THE CITY WATER WORKS, PORTLAND, April 12, 1888.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED T. T. Struble, Clerk, and endorsed on outside of envelope "Proposals for Wood," will be received at this office until noon April 30, 1888, for furnishing wood for the Palatine pumping station. Specifications forwarded on application.

12a13

ISAAC W. SMITH, Sup't City Water Works.

[illegible] AND PLASTER

—AT—

Everding & Farrell's,

Portland, Oregon.

Dr. E. C. Brown, [illegible] First St.

[illegible] STORE.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

SOLE AGENCY FOR

Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.

[illegible]

1888--SEASON--1888

The opening of the present season finds us better equipped to supply the many wants of the people than ever before in the history of our house. We are now in position to please the most fastidious, either in products of home or foreign manufacture. It is our aim to carry such a stock of goods as will enable us to meet any and all demands that may be made on us, from the low or medium priced articles to the highest grade known to the trade.

—OUR—

Millinery Department

Is positively overflowing with New Spring Bonnets, Hats, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, and all that goes to make a first-class establishment.

—OUR—

Lace Department

Is replete with new designs from European manufacturing centers.

—OUR—

Embroidery Department

Is without question the largest on the coast. We have a beautiful assortment of Hamburg, Swiss, Nainsook and Irish Point Embroideries.

—OUR—

Glove Department

Is crowded with line upon line of Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Silk Gloves and Silk Mitts, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

—OUR—

Trimming Department

Is unequaled by any in the city; our styles are new and attractive. We present the grandest range in this line ever offered to the Portland public. If you wish to inspect High Novelties in Trimmings and Buttons, spare a few minutes for this department when in our store.

—OUR—

Notion Department

Is a feature of our business that will pay you to investigate.

—OUR—

Hosiery Department

Is one of the most attractive of our divisions. We carry at all times full lines of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose.

—OUR—

Underwear Department

Is a store of itself, and contains a well assorted stock of Silk, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and Merino Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also a full line of Ladies' White Muslin Underwear, Infants' Robes, Childs' Dresses and Aprons, etc.

—OUR—

Corset Department

Is too well known to our regular patrons to require special mention. To those who are not familiar with it we would simply offer this piece of advice—Come and learn our prices.

—OUR—

Parasol Department

Is worthy of the attention of every intending purchaser.

—OUR—

Silk and Dress Goods Dep't

Is stored with new staple and novel goods from all of the great looms of the world. To describe the same would be impossible. Come and spend an hour in this department. You will profit by it.

—OUR—

Linen Department

Is our especial pride, and we have a right to feel proud of it, for it has grown to be one of the most important in our establishment, and commands a patronage second to none in the city.

—OUR—

White Goods Dep't.

Is fully stocked in every line, including Piques, Nainsooks, Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom, Cambrics, Jones Cambric, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, India Lawns and Muslins, White and Cream Mulls, Dotted and Flowered Swiss, Dotted and Figured Mulls. In this department will also be found a full line of Curtain Nets and Scrims, Lace Curtains, Madras and Turcoman Curtains, Draperies and Upholstering Fringes, etc.

—OUR—

Clothing Department

Is fairly groaning under its load of New Spring Goods. We are showing some very handsome and stylish suits for spring wear, both in men's and boys' wear.

OUR NEW SHOE DEP'T.

We now claim the most complete and best arranged Shoe Department on the Pacific coast. You are cordially invited to call and inspect same.

[illegible] Merchants' Store

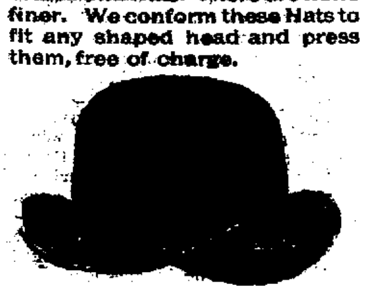
200, 202, 204, 206 FIRST ST., 6 and 8 Taylor St.

[illegible] & [illegible]

COR 2ND & MORRISON STS.

Youman's New York Silk Hats.

Spring Styles now in stock. We are sole agents for these celebrated Silk Hats. There are none finer. We conform these Hats to fit any shaped head and press them, free of charge.



$1.35 each.

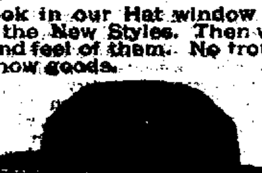
Three shapes. Elegant Stiff Hats at $1.35 each; worth $2.50 any day!

FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY

In colors, Black, Brown and Nutria.

When we advertise these Hats for two days only, we mean just what we say. These Hats are genuine Fur Hats, and worth $24 a dozen, wholesale, and we don't propose to make a specialty of selling this class of Hats at $1.35, because we can't get them to sell at that price. It's a mere chance that we can offer you these Hats at $1.35, and if you want one, come to-day, because our price next Monday will be $2.50 each for the same grade of Hats.

Look in our Hat window and see the New Styles. Then walk in and feel of them. No trouble to show goods.



The NEW MIKADO soft pocket Hat, $1 each, in all colors. Sent by mail for 5c extra.

[illegible] & [illegible]

CLOTHIERS HATTERS & TAILORS

Cor 2nd & MORRISON STS

EST'D 1862.
TANSILL'S PUNCH
5¢ CIGAR

PLUMMER & BYERLEY

Druggists and Chemists,

And Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

Agent for R. W. Tansill & Co's Cigars.

S. W. Corner First and Main Sts., Portland

PLUMMER & BYERLEY,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner First and Main Streets,

HAVE RE-ENGAGED THE SERVICES OF G. Herbert Ray, who passed his examinations in pharmacy at Philadelphia at the head of a class of 300 students. They have four first-class men employed, never less than two being on duty at any hour day and night. Not only is their prescription department faultless, but they carry in addition to their drug trade full lines of Paints, Oils, Glass and Varnishes.

FLORAL GARDEN.

On Account of Going out of Business,

I now offer a choice selection of Shrubbery, Evergreens, etc., at cost. Also a large lot of Spring Plants—Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Lantanas, Marguerites, at 10c each; Lady Washington, 25c; Double Golden Marguerites, 20c each; Begonias, 15c; Storm King Fuchsia, 15c; Roses, six for $1; 2-year-old Roses, five for $1; Seedlings, different varieties, 75c per 100. Come early and make your selections, as the stock must be sold by the first of July.

G. KUTSCHAN, 147 Market st.

COUNTRY ORDERS promptly and carefully filled.

J. B. CONGLE,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS,

Leather and Saddlery Hardware,

108 and 110 Front St., Portland, Or.

N. B.—A large stock of Single and Double Buggy and Carriage Harness on hand, and will be sold very low for cash.

23m d&w

J. F. OBROCK,

Manufacturer of the Best Quality of

ARTIFICIAL STONE,

Walks, Drives, Pavements of All Kinds.

Walks and Drives a specialty. Leave orders with DALY & SON, 88 First st., Portland, Or. All work warranted, and orders promptly attended to.

REMOVED.

AMES & DETRICK

Bags, Twine, Tents, etc.,

Have removed from No. 111 to

No. 125 FRONT STREET,

Portland, Oregon.

1alm

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

We are prepared to let railroad construction work upon the Eureka Flats and Heppner Branches of the O. R. & N. R'y. Apply to Mr. E. T. JOHNSON, at Wallula, until May 1st.

KILPATRICK BROS. & COLLINS.

15a to m1

SPRING MILLINERY.

Miss A. S. Jorgenson, 165 First St.

NOT AS I WILL.

Blindfolded and alone I stand,
With unknown thresholds on each hand,
The darkness deepens as I grope,
Afraid to fear, afraid to hope;
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That doors are opened, ways are made,
Burdens are lifted or are laid,
By some great law unseen and still,
Unfathomed purpose to fulfill,
"Not as I will."

Blindfolded and alone I wait:
Loss seems too bitter, gain too late;
Too heavy burdens in the load,
And too few helpers on the road;
And joy is weak and grief is strong,
And years and days so long, so long!
Yet this one thing I learn to know
Each day more surely as I go,
That I am glad that good and ill
By changeless law are ordered still
"Not as I will."

"Not as I will"—the sound grows sweet
Each time my lips the words repeat,
"Not as I will!" The darkness feels
More safe than light when this thought steals
Like whispered voice to calm and bless
All unrest and all loneliness.
"Not as I will," because the One
Who loved us first and best has gone
Before us on the road, and still
For us must all His love fulfill,
"Not as we will."
—*Helen Hunt Jackson.*

OSBY'S INDIAN PRINCESS.

A STORY OF LOVE AND ADVERSITY.

By E. Hough.

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"Yes, I'm broke agin," said Tom Osby to me when I met him at the Union depot in Kansas City the other day, the first time since we parted in the mountains seven years ago. "I'm broke agin, an' this time under pecuyerly tryin' an' dis-heartin' circumstances. It's a way with some men. Luck don't run their way promenent. I never loved a fond gazelle, ez the poet sez, 'thout ther bein' a funeral in the gazelle fambly."

As Mr. Osby looked longingly toward the lunch counter, we cast one swift look above us at the bright blue sky, and with a briefly murmured prayer engaged the enemy. We ordered some lunch stand coffee; and as the generous fluid bounded swiftly through our veins, Mr. Osby became more communicative, and at length unfolded the following tale of love and woe.

"When I first run away out of the secesh army," said he, "'bout the time the fightin' got too permiscus, I come out into this here Western country, an' tried faithful to raise the wind in a way wich should be dignerfied and pleasin', and not too full of hard work, fer wich I did not feel myself speshually cut out. I went out to New Mexicer, and sot down alongside o' a good piece o' water front, and jest made myself comfer'ble like. I had to marry a greaser senoriter and her fambly to do this, but I didn't never hesertate 'bout that, 'cause I knowed water front wuz skurce, an' skurce things is allus in demand. I jest know'd some retired railroad conductor or other'd come along an' want to buy my water front to start in the cattle king bizness, an' shore 'nough perty soon one did. So I sold out, bid my greaser fambly a 'fecshunate farewell, an' moseyed out.

"I got along all right fer a time, tell I got the dad-binged minin' fever so bad I had to go to investin', like any blame tenderfoot. After 'bout a quarter ov a mile uv experyence, I found it nesary to agin make a raise. Then I caught on to the Baca pass ford o' the Pecos river, where all the southern freighters hed ter cross, an' all paid toll, an' sometimes bought hoss feed. I located on the pass. I had to marry another greaser woman an' a extensive fambly to git control uv this bizness, but I wuz resined to this by the way the money come in; an' yere I spent a few sweet an' happy months in my honeymoon with my fair young bride and her former husband. I would be there yit, but there wuz some trouble or other 'bout my relashuns with a fambly wot lived back in the hills a little ways from the ford; an' one night I left rather sudden, not takin' much along. I wuz agin obliged to start in life.

"I give you my word, partiner, that I done my best to esablish myself agin in a honerble bizness. I looked the whole ter'try over fer a greaser woman with a water front or a river ford, er a herd o' cattle. I even demeaned myself by not drawin' the line at sheep. But it wan't no use —it wan't no use! Luck wuz agin me. There is some men agin who the av'noos of honest industry does seem closed. It's hard, pardner, hard!" As Mr. Osby said this a bright tear trembled in his honest eye.

"W'en I found that legit'maze trade wuz beginnin' to be a imposserbility in Noo Mexico, I sorrerful drored the lines over my old gray team an' started east, headin' fer Georgy, not knowin' but my old woman back there might 'a' made a raise somehow or other since I left, time o' the wah. So I traveled 'long, my heart a-beatin' with love fer the ole woman, an' a-hopin' faithful she'd married some feller o' means an' 'd hev 'nough fer us both.

"My road led me acrost the Injin nashuns, an' I hedn't got very fur in before I wuz took with a idee. I wondered I hedn't thought uv it before.

"I hed hearn tell right smart 'bout them Injin wimmen, speshly the Cherokees; how they wuz good-lookin' ez white folks, an' hed good eddicashuns, an' lived like white folks; an' how some uv 'em hed land an' cattle tell you couldn't rest. An' I know'd, too, that some uv the boys hed moved over in among the nas'huns an' merried an' done perty well. An' w'en I thought uv this, I wish I may die ef I didn't feel good all over, an' sez I to the ole gray team, 'Git up,' sez I, fer we're going to merry a Injin princetess, that's wot we're goin' to do, shore's my name's Tom Osby.'

"While I moseyed along comfer'ble like, I got perty well inter the Cherokee kentry, all the time a keepin' my eye skun for a good chance ata Injun princetess. An bimeby I did hear o' one that seemed to perty near fill the bill.

"They called her Cherokee Kelly. She lived up on a fork o' the Canadian, an' wuz said to be the richest cattle owner in thet section. She had unlimited range, all the water out o' door, an' free run o' all creation. They tole me she had about four million cattle, an a heap o' hosses, an a right smart chance o' mules. Wen I heerd 'bout them mules, my heart far'ly lep for joy; cause ef ther's enything on earth I muchly love, it's a mule.

"Well, I looked out fer Cherokee Kelly, an' wen I druv up to her door one day, I declar my heart was in my neck, cause I know'd how much wuz at stake. I onhooked out in front, an' went into camp an fin'ly went in an' axed ef Miss Kelly wuz to hum; an' I fine she were." Here Tom lapsed into a spell of musing, and seemed disinclined to continue, until urged to give further details:

"Wot kind o' lookin' critter wuz my Injun princetess?" said he. "Why, I'd ruther not say much 'bout it. She wuz tall, 'bout six feet, or mebbe seving. She hed black hair an' eyes—leastways, one ov 'em wuz black; see didn't hev but one eye. She wuz, I may say, ov a commandin' presence, an' she spoke her native tongue with a regular pony express style."

"Well, go on," said I.

"I don't want to go on," said Tom.

"But you ought to finish."

"Yes," says he with a melancholy smile, "I wuz perty near finished, fer a fact. Say," he resumed with sudden energy, "this yer world is a crool place fer a honest man—a crool place!"

"Yes, but the princess."

"Oh, the princetess! Say, I jest went in, an' in a quiet an' gentlemanly way I don tole Cherokee Kelly wot wuz the object o' my visit. But thet thar woman, she didn't no more take to it 'n ef I'd been a regular adventurer. She looked at me awhile, an' then she sung out, an' sez she, 'Larry, come in yer, will yer, an' see pwhat I've found,' sez she.

"And then a big feller he come in, an' they both looked at me an' laffed. And then Cherokee Kelly she ses, ses she, 'I guess he's one o' them boomers,' ses-she, 'and I'll trouble ye, Larry, to inforum the posht, an' have 'em put off av the range.' An' dad wrangle me all to chimpety clamp ef that ain't what they done, shore's my name's Tom Osby. An' the more I tried to explain, the closer the Indian princetess come to fillin' me full o' holes. An' the sojers done tote me up to the line an' confergate my old gray team, an' turn me loose without nothin' on earth, 'ceptin' of my native honesty an' 'dustrious habits.

"Soy, I ain't on to them Injin princetesses," said Mr. Osby, after a mournful pause. "There's some mistake out 'bout that bizness. An' someway, it seems to me like now ez ef th' world didn't have no sympathy in it fer a pore man like me, ov strugglin' but honest and dignerfied habits. There ain't no more chances for me. Ef you can get me a pass somehow I think I'll go back to the ole woman. She allus wuz enterprisin', and there's some chance that she's married agin, an's got enough for us both."

A Rochester Spiritualist.

Rochester Post-Express.

Mrs. H. D. Jencken, of Rochester, formerly Miss Kate Fox, one of the ladies whose name is imperishably associated with spiritualism, or the "Rochester knockings" of early days, imparted to a *Post-Express* reporter the interesting information that her sister, Mrs. Margaret Kane, widow of the Arctic explorer, had sailed for Glasgow in response to a summons or invitation received from the royal family of Great Britain, meaning Queen Victoria, who want to consult her in regard to matters beyond the ken of ordinary mortels, but supposed to be visible to spiritual mediums.

Mrs. Jencken said: "I have just returned from New York, where I was visiting my sister on her invitation to call and see her before her departure for England. She told me that her visit to Europe was the result of letters she had received lately from the royal family urging her to go over. I saw the invitation. It was signed by a committee of noblemen, including Judge Oliver Wedgewood, Sir Travis Twiss, Sir Henry Pennell, and others whose names I do not remember, requesting her on behalf of the queen to visit England. The queen has lost many friends of late, and she is anxious to learn something about them from the other world. They say John Brown is her medium. The letter was worded in the most urgent terms. It said: 'Don't fail to come; I'll trust you with the money.' They sent her money before and she did not go, but they again gave her abundance of money this time and told her not to want for means. She told me she had received a large sum. The Prince and Princess of Wales have heard my sister in London and desire to see her again. When my sister sailed she told me to go and tell it all to the New York *Herald*, but I was tired and the *Post-Express* is just as good for making the fact known to the world. She sailed for Glasgow, where the committee is to meet her and take her to London.

Edmunds' Little Cap.

Senator Edmunds is the only senator who now habitually wears one of the little black caps that a few years ago were so common among the senators. Gen. Burnside inaugurated the custom, and several of his colleagues, who had the misfortune of being baldheaded, followed suit. The little cap became quite fashionable, but a few years ago the style changed, and the senate did not have a single cap.

A few weeks ago, however, Senator Edmunds brought the custom into vogue again. His brainy head is so very bald that the many draughts about the corridors of the building were too suggestive of pneumonia, and the Vermont senatorr esorted to his old-time head covering. He does not wear the cap while in the senate chamber. The moment he enters he pulls it off and throws it on his desk, to be donned again the moment he leaves the chamber. Mr. Edmunds' cap is too small for his head, and he presents a very peculiar appearance as he walks along the corridors or sits in the supreme court chamber with his little black cap perched on the top of his big bald head. He wore it on one of his rare visits to the house of representatives a few days ago, and created considerable amusement for the irreverent members.

Dress Novelties in Paris.

Paris Letter.

The latest novelty of the season in dress goods has just been introduced by Worth in the shape of a brocade with the ground in heavy faille and the design in satin representing little open umbrellas. It is in a solid color, a new shade, which Worth has christened "pomegranate heart," and which is a new and beautiful variety of the well known chaudron color, being at once deeper and more vivid. He has just created an artistic and exquisite style of visiting toilet, which is composed of a long straight Marie Antoinette coat in brocade opening over an underskirt in satin, trimmed just above the hem with a flounce of lace intermixed with rosets and ribbons. One of there toilets had the coat in black brocade, with its skirts faced with rose pink satin, and the underskirts in pink satin, with the flounce in black lace with interlaced pink satin ribbons and rosets of the same material. Another more dressy costume had the coat in blue and gold changeable silk, brocaded with small pink roses, and the underskirt in pale gray satin trimmed with cream lace.

A Simple Invention Worth Millions.

Kansas City Star.

It is wonderful how the discovery of what is considered a trifling matter will bring wealth to the inventor. Take, for illustration, the perforated substance used for bottoming chairs and for other purposes. Its inventor is now a millionaire, and is realizing a princely revenue from it yearly. George Yeaton, the inventor I refer to, was a poor Yankee cane-seater in Vermont. He first distinguished himself by inventing a machine for weaving cane, but he made no money out of it, as some one stole his idea and had the process patented. After a number of years experimenting Yeaton at last hit upon this invention, which consists of a number of thin layers of boards of different degrees of hardness, glued together to give pliability. Yeaton went through a number of bitterly contested lawsuits before he got his invention patented. He was wise in not paying others to manufacture his device. He formed a company, and to-day he has a plant valued at half a million dollars.

England's Shipping.

St. James Gazette.

Since 1876 we have increased our shipping, not only absolutely but relatively. Ten years ago the number of voyages made by our ships "in the carrying trade of the kingdom" was 517,016. Against this the foreigners made 66,818. In 1886 the figures were respectively 606, 106 and 49,688. The increase in tonnage has corresponded to the increase in voyages made. In 1876 the foreigners had 19,232,400 tons to our 98,015,567. Last year the proportion was 18,575,820 foreigners to 125,691,291 British. It therefore follows that we have increased while our rivals have gone back. In the face of such figures as these, reported by an authority which is above suspicion, the talk about the driving of English ships off our own trade by foreign competition, which was so common about the time of the new postal arrangements on the American line, looks foolish indeed.

The Cutest Little Things.

"Cute!" he echoed. "Well, I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness, and, in short, are everything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going!"

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Large Extracts from His Last Article on America.

His Scold About American Civilization—A Good Word for American Women—Blame for Most Things.

The noted article on America by Matthew Arnold, just published in the *Nineteenth Century*, was probably his latest writing. We give herewith large extracts from it:

Perhaps it is not likely that any one will now remember what I said three years ago here about the success of the Americans in solving the political and social problem. I will sum it up in the briefest possible manner. I said that the United States had constituted themselves in a modern age; that their institutions complied well with the form and pressure of those circumstances and conditions which modern age presents. Quite apart from all questions how much of the merit for this may be due to the wisdom and virtue of the American people, and how much to their good fortune, it is undeniable that their institutions do work well and happily. The play of their institutions suggests, I said, the image of a man in a suit of clothes which fits him to perfection, leaving all his movements unimpeded and easy; a suit of clothes loose where it ought to be loose, and sitting close where sitting close is an advantage; a suit of clothes able, moreover, to adapt itself naturally to the wearer's growth and to admit of all enlargements as they successively arise.

Yet we find an acute and experienced Englishman saying that there is no country, calling itself civilized, where one would not rather live than in the United States, except Russia. The civilization of the United States must somehow, if an able man can think thus, have shortcomings, in spite of the country's success and prosperity.

Now, we should always attend to the common and prevalent use of an important term. Probably Sir Lepel Griffin had this notion of the comforts and conveniences of life much in his thoughts when he reproached American civilization with its shortcomings. For men of his kind, and for all that large number of men so prominent in this country and who make their voice so much heard, men who have been at the public schools and universities, men of the professional and official class, men who do the most part of our literature and our journalism, America is not a comfortable place of abode. A man of this sort has in England everything in his favor; society appears organised expressly for his advantage. A Rothschild or a Vanderbilt can buy his way anywhere, and can have what comforts and luxuries he likes whether in America or in England. But it is in England that an income of from three or four to fourteen or fifteen hundred a year does so much for its possessor, enables him to live with so many of the conveniences of far far richer people. For his benefit, for his benefit above all, clubs are organized and hansom cabs ply; service is abundant, porters stand waiting at the railway stations. In America all luxuries are dear except oysters and ice; service is in general scarce and bad; a club is a most expensive luxury; the cab rates are prohibitive—more than half the people who in England would use cabs must in America use horse cars, the tram. The charges of tailors and mercers are about a third higher than they are with us. I mention only a few striking points as to which there can be no dispute, and in which a man of Sir Lepel Griffin's class would feel the great difference between America and England in the conveniences at his command. There are a hundred other points one might mention, where he would feel the same thing. When a man is passing judgment on a country's civilization, points of this kind crowd to his memory, and determine his sentence.

On the other hand, for that immense class of people, the great bulk of the community, the class of people whose income is less than three or four hundred a year, things in America are favorable. It is easier for them there than in the Old World to rise and to make their fortune; but I am not now speaking of that. Even without making their fortune, even with their income below three or four hundred a year, things are favorable to them in America; society seems to be organized for their benefit. To begin with, the humbler kind of work is better paid in America than with us, the higher kind worse. The official, for instance, gets less; his office keeper gets more. The public ways are abominably cut up by rails and blocked by horse cars; but the inconvenience is for those who use private carriages and cabs, the convenience is for the bulk of the community, who but for the horse cars would have to walk. The ordinary railway cars are not delightful, but they are cheap; but they are better furnished, and in winter are warmer, than third-class carriages in England. Luxuries are, as I have said, very dear—above all, European luxuries; but a workingman's clothing is nearly as cheap as in England, and plain food is, on the whole, cheaper. Even luxuries of a certain kind are within a laboring man's easy reach. I have mentioned ice; I will mention fruit also. The abundance and cheapness of fruit is a great boon to people of small incomes in America.

I prefer to seek for some other and better tests by which to try the civilization of the United States. I have often insisted on the need of more equality in our own country, and on the mischiefs caused by inequality over here. In the United States there is not our intense division of classes, our inequality; there is a great equality. Let me mention two points in the system of social life and manners over there in which this equality seems to me to have done good. The first is a mere point of form, but it has its significance. Every one knows it is the established habit with us in England, if we write to people supposed to belong to the class of gentlemen, of addressing them by the title of Esquire, while we keep Mr. for people not supposed to belong to that class. If we think of it, could one easily find a habit more ridiculous, more offensive? The title of Esquire, like most of our titles, comes out of the great frippery shop of the middle age; it is alien to the sound taste and manners of antiquity, when men said Pericles and Camillus. But unlike other titles it is applied or withheld quite arbitrarily. Surely, when a man has no specific title proper to him, the one plain title of Master or Mr. is enough, and we need not be cumbered with a second title of Esquire, now quite unmeaning, to draw an invidious and impossible line of distinction between those who are gentlemen and those who are not; as if we actually wished to provide a source of embarrassment for the sender of a letter, and of mortification for the receiver of it.

The French, those great authorities in social life and manners, find Mr. enough, and the Americans are more and more, I am glad to say, following the French example. I only hope they will persevere and not be seduced by Esquire being "so English, you know." And I do hope, moreover, that we shall one day take the same course and drop our absurd Esquire.

The other point goes deeper. Much may be said against the voices and intonation of American women. But almost every one acknowledges that there is a charm in American women—a charm which you find in almost all of them wherever you go. It is a charm of a natural manner, a manner not self-conscious, artificial and constrained. It may not be a beautiful manner always, but it is almost always a natural manner, a free and happy manner; and this gives pleasure. Here we have, undoubtedly, a note of civilization, and an evidence, at the same time, of the good effect of equality upon social life and manners. I have often heard it observed that a perfectly natural manner is as rare among English women of the middle classes as it is general among American women of like condition with them. And so far as the observation is true, the reason of its truth no doubt is, that the Englishwoman is living in the presence of an upper class, as it is called—in the presence, that is, of a class of women recognised as being the right thing in style and manner, and whom she imagines criticizing her style and manner, finding this or that to be amiss with it, this or that to be vulgar. Hence self-consciousness and constraint in her. The American woman lives in the presence of no such class; there may be circles trying to pass themselves off as such class, giving themselves airs as such, but they command no recognition, no authority. The American woman in general is perfectly unconcerned about their opinion, is herself, enjoys her existence, and has consequently a manner happy and natural. It is her great charm; and it is, moreover, as I have said, a real note of civilization, and one which has to be reckoned to the credit of American life, and of its equality.

Now, the great sources of the interesting are distinction and beauty; that which is elevated, and that which is beautiful. Let us take the beautiful first and consider how far it is present in American civilization. Evidently this is that civilization's weak side. There is little to nourish and delight the sense of beauty there. In the long-settled states east of the Alleghanies the landscape in general is not interesting, the climate harsh and in extremes. The Americans are restless, eager to better themselves and to make fortunes; the inhabitant does not strike his roots lovingly down into the soil, as in rural England. In the valley of the Connecticut you will find farm after farm which the Yankee settler has abandoned to go West, leaving the farm to some new Irish immigrant. The charm of beauty which comes from ancientness and permanence of rural life the country could not yet have in a high degree, but it has it in an even less degree than might be expected. Then the Americans come originally, for the most part, from that great class in English society among whom the sense of conduct and business is much more strongly developed than the sense for beauty. If we in England were without cathedrals, parish churches and castles of the Catholic and feudal age, and without the houses of the Elizabethan age, but had only the towns and buildings which the rise of our middle class has created in the modern age, we should be in much the same class as the Americans. We should be living with much the same absence of training for the sense of beauty through the eye, from the aspect of outward things. The American cities have hardly anything to please a trained or a natural sense of beauty. They have buildings that cost a great deal of money and produce a certain effect—buildings, shall I say, such as our Midland station at St. Pancras, but nothing such as Somerset House or Whitehall. One architect of genius they had—Richardson. I had the pleasure to know him; he is dead, alas! Much of his work was injured by the conditions under which he was obliged to execute it; I can recall but one building, and that of no great importance, where he seems to have had his own way, to be fully himself; but that is indeed excellent. In general, where the Americans succeed best in their architecture—in that art so indicative and educative of a people's sense for beauty—is in the fashion of their villa-cottages in wood. These are often original and at the same time very pleasing, but they are pretty and coquettish, not beautiful. Of the really beautiful in the other arts, and in literature, very little has been produced there as yet. I asked a German portrait painter, whom I found painting and prospering in America, how he liked the country. "How can an artist like it?" was his answer. The American artists live chiefly in Europe; all Americans of cultivation and wealth visit Europe more and more constantly. The mere nomenclature of the country acts upon a cultivated person like the incessant pricking of pins. What people in whom the sense for beauty and fitness was quick could have invented or could tolerate, the hideous names ending in ville, the Briggsvilles, Higginsvilles, Jacksonvilles, rife from Maine to Florida; the jumble of unnatural and inappropriate names everywhere? On the line from Albany to Buffalo you have, in one part, half the names in the classical dictionary to designate the stations; it is said that the folly is due to a surveyor who, when the country was laid out, happened to possess a classical dictionary; but a people with any artist-sense would have put down that surveyor. The Americans meekly retains his names; and, indeed, his strange Marcellus, or Syracuse is, perhaps, not much worse than their congenial Briggsville.

So much as to beauty and as to the provision in the United States for the sense of beauty. As to distinction, and the interest which human nature seeks from enjoying the effect made upon it by what is elevated, the case is much the same. There is very little to create such an effect, very much to thwart it.

In truth, everything is against distinction in America, and against the sense of elevation to be gained through admiring and respecting it. The glorification of "the average man," who is quite a religion with statesmen and publicists there, is against it. The addiction to "the funny man," who is a national misfortune there, is against it. Above all, the newspapers are against it.

It is often said that every nation has the government it deserves. What is much more certain is that every nation has the newspapers it deserves. The newspaper is the direct product of the want felt; the supply answers closely and inevitably to the demand. I suppose no one knows what the American newspapers are, who has not been obliged, for some length of time, to read either those newspapers or none at all. Powerful and valuable contributions occur scattered about in them; but, on the whole, and taking the total impression and effect made by them, I should say that if one were searching for the best means to efface and kill in a whole nation the discipline of respect, the feeling for what is elevated, one could not do better than take the American newspapers. The absence of truth and soberness in them, the poverty in serious interest, the personality and sensation-mongering are beyond belief.

If I relate some of my own experiences, it is because these will give a clear enough notion of what the newspapers over there are, and one remembers more definitely what has happened to oneself. Soon after arriving in Boston, I opened a Boston newspaper and came upon a column headed, "Tickings." By tickings we are to understand news conveyed through the tickings of the telegraph. The first "ticking" was—"Matthew Arnold is 62 years old,"—an age, I must just say in passing, which I had not then reached. The second "ticking" was: "Wales says Mary is a darling," the meaning being that the Prince of Wales expressed great admiration for Miss Mary Anderson. This was at Boston, the American Athens. I proceeded to Chicago. An evening paper was given me soon after I arrived; I opened it, and found under a large type heading, "We have seen him arrive," the following picture of myself: "He has harsh features, supercilious manners, parts his hair down the middle, wears a single eye glass and ill fitting clothes." Notwithstanding this rather unfavorable introduction I was most kindly and hospitably received at Chicago. It happened that I had a letter for Mr. Medill, an elderly gentleman of Scotch descent, the editor of the chief newspaper in those parts, the Chicago *Tribune*. I called on him and we conversed amicably together. Some time afterward, when I had gone back to England, a New York paper published a criticism of Chicago and its people, purporting to have been contributed by me to the *Pall Mall Gazette* over here. It was a poor hoax, but many people were taken in and were excusably angry, Mr. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, among the number. A friend telegraphed to me to know if I had written the criticism. I, of course, instantly telegraphed back that I had not written a syllable of it. Then a Chicago paper is sent to me, and what I have the pleasure of reading, as the result of my contradiction, is this: "Arnold denies; Mr. Medill (my old friend) refuses to accept Arnold's disclaimer; says Arnold is a cur."

I once declared that in England the born lover of ideas and of light could not but feel that the sky over his head is of brass and iron. And so I say that, in America, he who craves for the interesting in civilization, he who required, from what surrounds him satisfaction for his sense of beauty, his sense of elevation, will feel the sky over his head to be of brass and iron. The human problem, then, is as yet solved in the United States most imperfectly; a great void exists in the civilization over there; a want of what is elevated and beautiful, of what is interesting.

The want is graver because it is so little recognized by the mass of Americans; nay say loudly denied by them.

But now the Americans seem, in certain matters, to have agreed, as a people, to deceive themselves, to persuade themselves that they have what they have not, to cover the defects in their civilization by boasting, to fancy that they well and truly solve, not only the political and social problem, but the human problem too. One would say that they do really hope to find in tall talk and inflated sentiment a substitute for that real sense of elevation which human nature, as I have said, instinctively craves—and a substitute which may do as well as the genuine article. The thrill of awe, which Goethe pronounces to be the best thing humanity has, they would fain create by proclaiming themselves at the top of their voices to be "the greatest nation upon earth," by assuring one another, in the language of their national historian, that "American democracy proceeds in its ascent as uniformly and majestically as the laws of being, and is as certain as the decrees of eternity."

Or, again, far from admitting that their newspapers are a scandal, they assure one another that their newspaper press is one of their most signal distinctions. Far from admitting that in literature they have as yet produced little that is important, they play at treating American literature as if it were a great independent power. They reform the spelling of the English language by the insight of their average man. For every English writer they have an American writer to match. And him good Americans read; the Western states are at this moment being nourished and formed, we hear, on the novels of a native author called Roe, instead of those of Scott and Dickens. Far from admitting that their average man is a danger, and that his predominance has brought about a plentiful lack of refinement, distinction and beauty, they declare in the words of my friend Col. Higginson, a prominent critic at Boston, that "Nature said, some years since: 'Thus far the English is my best race; but we have had Englishmen enough; put in one drop more of nervous fluid and make the American.' And with that drop a new range of promise opened on the human race, and a lighter, finer, more highly organized type of manhood was born." Far from admitting that the American accent, as the pressure of their climate and of their average man has made it, is a thing to be striven against, they assure one another that it is the right accent, the standard English speech of the future. It reminds me of a thing in Smollet's dinner party of authors. Seated by "the philosopher who is writing a most orthodox refutation of Bolingbroke, but in the meantime has just been presented to the grand jury as a public nuisance for having blasphemed in an alehouse on the Lord's day"—seated by this philosopher is "the Scotchman who is giving lectures on the pronunciation of the English language." * * * This "drop" plays a stupendous part in the American rhapsody of self-praise. Undoubtedly the Americans are highly nervous, both the men and the women. A great Paris physician says that he notes a distinct new form of nervous disease, produced in American women by worry about servants. But this nervousness, developed in the race out there, by worry, overwork, want of exercise, injudicious diet, and a most trying climate—this morbid nervousness our friends ticket as the fine susceptibility of genius, and cite it as a proof of their distinction, of their superior capacity for civilization.

Common-sense criticism, I repeat, of all this hollow stuff there is in America next to none. There are plenty of cultivated, judicious, delightful individuals there. They are our hope and America's hope; it is through their means that improvement must come. They know perfectly well how false and hollow the boastful stuff talked is; but they let the storm of self-laudation rage, and say nothing. For political opponents and their doings there are in America hard words to be heard in abundance; for the real faults in American civilization, and for the foolish boastings which prolongs them, there is hardly a word of regret or blame, at least in public. Even in private, many of the most cultivated Americans shrink to-day from the subject, are irritable and thin skinned when it is canvassed. Public treatment of it, in a cool and sane spirit of criticism, there is none. In vain I might plead that I had set a good example of frankness in confessing over here that, so far from solving our problems successfully, we in England find ourselves with an upper class materialized, a middle class vulgarized and a lower class brutalized. But it seems that nothing will embolden an American critic to say firmly and aloud to his countrymen and to his newspapers that in America they do not solve the human problem successfully, and that with their present methods they never can. Consequently the masses of the American people do really come to believe all they hear about their finer nervous organization, and the rightness of the American accent, and the importance of American literature; that is to say, they see things not as they are, but as they would like them to be; they deceive themselves totally. And by such self-deception they shut against themselves the door of improvement, and do their best to make the reign of das Gemeine eternal. In what concerns the solving of the political and social problem they see clear and think straight. In what concerns the higher civilization they live in a fool's paradise.

To us, too, the future of the United States is of incalculable importance. Already we feel their influence much, and we shall feel it more. We have a good deal to learn from them; we shall find in them, also, many things to beware of, many points in which it is to be hoped our democracy may not be like theirs. As our country becomes more democratic the malady here may no longer be that we have an upper class materialized, a middle class vulgarized and a lower class brutalized. But the predominance of the common and ignoble, born of the predominance of the average man, is a malady, too.

MAN'S NATURAL RIGHT TO LIVE.

The April number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* (Philadelphia) will contain an important paper from the pen of Cardinal Manning, entitled "The Law of Nature Divine and Supreme." The article was written for the purpose of making more clear the doctrine of the Catholic church regarding the rights of the poor as stated by his eminence last January, which attracted attention at the time, and which has been more or less misunderstood in this country. We give the following extracts from the cardinal's article:

It can hardly be necessary to justify what I have said among Catholics. I might even say among Christians; but both Catholics and Christians are often not fully aware of the broad and solid ground on which they habitually rest. I will, therefore, draw out in full what the other day I gave only in reference. I do this not out of pedantry but out of prudence, for some good men may, for want of knowledge, be misled.

The doctrine of the Catholic church may be briefly stated in the words of St. Thomas Aquinas, who sums up what has been always and everywhere taught before him; and his *Summa Theologica*, with the holy scripture, has been laid open in Œcumenical councils as the highest authority in the tradition of Catholic doctrine.

I. By the law of nature all men have a common right to the use of things which were created for them and their sustenance.

II. But this common right does not exclude the possession of anything which becomes proper to each. The common right is by natural law, and the positive law of property is expedient for three reasons:

1. What is our own is more carefully used than what is common.
2. Human affairs are better ordered by recognized private rights.
3. Human society is more peaceful when each has his own, protected by the law of justice: *suum cuique*.

III. Theft, therefore, is always a sin, for two reasons:

1. It is contrary to justice.
2. It is committed either by stealth or by violence.

IV. But the human and positive law cannot derogate from the natural and divine law. According to the divine law all things are ordained to sustain the life of man, and therefore the division and appropriation of things cannot hinder the sustenance of man in case of necessity. Therefore the possessions of those who have food superabundantly are due by the natural law for the sustenance of the poor. St. Ambrose, quoted in the "Decretals," says: "It is the bread of the famishing that you keep back and the clothing of the naked that you lay by; the money that you bury in the earth is the release and liberation of those who are in misery."

For the sake of those who may not have ready access to the works of St. Alphonsus, the following passage may be given:

The text of Busenbaum is as follows: "*Qui ,pro se vel alio in extrema necessitate constituto alienum accipit quantum necessarium est, nec furatur nec tenetur restituere postea sic assumptum, si quidem re et spe indigens fuit.*"

It is to be remembered that St. Alphonsus consulted for his theology some 800 authors, and his decisions, therefore, rest upon the widest foundation, and may be safely followed.

St. Alphonsus says that this doctrine is *certain*, and is founded upon the doctrine of St. Thomas, that in such a case "all things are common;" for the law of nations, by which the division of goods was introduced, cannot derogate from the natural law. "Though in extreme necessity a poor man has a right (*jus habet*) to the goods of others, he has not a right to the extraordinary goods of others, but only to those which ordinarily suffice for the sustenance of life." He says that "as the poor man has a right (*jus habet*) to take what he needs, no one ought to hinder his taking it." "For as much as in extreme necessity all things are common, a rich man is bound in justice to give help to the poor, because the poor man may justly take it, even without the will of the owner" (*cum ille juste possit eam surripere etiam invito domino, et suam facere*). Throughout the whole treatise St. Alphonsus repeats over and over again the word *jus* or right possessed by the poor man.

The doctrine lies at the foundation of the positive law of property in all Christendom. It exists as an unwritten law in all Catholic countries; in France it is the *droit au travail*, in England it is clothed in a legal statute in our poor law, under which every one has "a right either to work or to bread without work." In the old Scotch law it was recognized under the title of Burdensech: A starving man had a right to carry away as much meal as he could on his back. All these authorities I give, not by way of example or exhortation to larceny, but in proof of the natural right from which they flow.

* * * * *

It must always be borne in mind that my purpose was to justify and elevate the poor law of England by showing that it was founded upon the natural right of man to life and to the sustenance of life. In proving this I was compelled to show that this natural law is supreme over all positive law. The two questions, though distinct, are indivisible, as we have seen in the texts already cited from St. Thomas and St. Alphonsus. The opponents of the poor law, to evade the main question, promptly seized on the latter to escape the former. My words were as follows: "The obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life, and to the food necessary for the sustenance of life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has no law, and a starving man has a natural right to his neighbors' bread. I am afraid that those who speak so confidently about rights, obligations and laws have not studied, or have forgotten the first principles of all human positive law. If the law of property did not rest upon a natural right it could not long exist. They who deny it justify the dictum, *La propriété c'est le vol*. Before the natural right to live all human laws must give way." I gave the example of the natural law of self defense, before which the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," gives way.

"Wanted—An American Policy."

Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

An editorial in a recent number of that strong Irish Catholic journal, the New York Tablet, demands a more vigorous and manly American policy in the conduct of the affairs of our government, and seriously calls to account the present administration, and especially President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard and Minister Phelps, for their shameful concessions to a British dependency in the matter of the recent negotiation of a new fisheries treaty. It also comments upon the general subserviency of the leaders of the democratic party in this country to the free trade policy of England—a policy which, if adopted would close up half the manufacturing establishments now in operation, throw out of employment many thousands of industrious and deserving working people, and inevitably bring about a very considerable reduction of the wages of those retained in employment.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that so large a proportion of the voters of Irish birth or descent in this country should, by co-operating with the free traders of the democratic party, play directly into the hands of the governing class in England. There is not a single English manufacturer or capitalist, nor a single alien landlord in Ireland who does not heartily applaud President Cleveland's recent free trade message and pray for the re-election of that gentleman and for the continued success of the democratic party in this country so long as it makes practical free trade the most prominent feature of its policy. And yet a very large proportion of the men who have been driven from their homes in Ireland by British rapacity and oppression have hitherto, upon arriving in this country, allied themselves with that political party whose policy plays directly and inevitably into the hands of British capitalists and manufacturers.

There are, however, constantly growing evidences that a change of opinion is going on among the voters to whom we have alluded. The vigorous and powerful arguments of Patrick Ford in the *Irish World* and of Michael Kerwin in the New York *Tablet*, ably seconded by the efforts of other prominent Irish-Americans in various parts of the country, have not been unproductive of results; and if the presidential campaign this year shall be as now seems entirely probable, conducted as a square fight between the friends of protection to American industries on one side and the advocates of British free trade policy on the other, we confidently predict that the republican candidates will receive a much larger proportion of the Irish vote than has ever before been

... the candidates of that party ... if they stop to think ... vote blindly ... America whose success ... them ... those who ... home ...

The New ... ferred ... the ... American ... nation ... outline ... James G. ... for a policy ... industries ... the proper ... and industrial ... ship at home ... no method ... surely obtained ... lican party ... American voters ... champion ... of its useful ... from present indications ... thrown away.

TO HARNESS NIAGARA.

The Gigantic Scheme ...

NEW YORK, April 12.—... Niagara River Hydraulic ... Sewer Company ... at the present time ... falls of Niagara will ... eral benefit of mankind ... enrichment of the ... prise. The company ... act of the legislature ... since that time the ... have been directed ... ital necessary to ... designs. It is ... money has been ... of construction ... pectus issued ... states that the ... the purpose of ... Niagara river by ... tunnel from the ... about 200 feet ... river, extending ... upper Niagara ... mile above the falls ... is obtained. The ... parallel with the ... one-half miles ... below the surface ... tance of about ... water of the river ... nected by means ... nels.

The scheme is one ... and includes the ... able mills at the ... tained, as well ... through electric ... it can be used ... power. The power ... the conduits leading ... not from the ... The conduits ... wells sunk to the ... earth's surface, ... turbine wheels ... weight of the water ... said, the power ... wells will always ... wells are supplied ... be no variation ... available. The ... the five great lakes ... form quantity ... conduits. It is claimed ... the river by the ... take 1 per cent ... that is, the depth ... reduced one inch ... that since the ... sufficient land ... cured, surveyed ... sites fronting on ... the proposed tunnel ... dockage, affording ... to accommodate ... each, or 119,000 ... the estimate of the ... of the tunnel pro...

This power would ... other water power ... The land secured ... miles and a half ... the limits of the ... rounding them. ... the streets of Niagara ... conduits will be ... land. The estimated ... is $3,000,000, and ... ready been secured ... dend on the investment ... has agreed to pay ... power for electric ... smelting company ... application for 20,000 ... ried through wires ... located so far above ... any draught can come ... insuring cheap water ... tidewater. It is claimed ... water over the falls will ... the construction of ... beauty of the landscape ... in any way, since the ... smoke, and that the drain ... will be less than half the ... the lakes by evaporation.

If the project proves to be a success ... also intended to use the power ... many of the larger cities ... electricity.

LOST FOR FORTY YEARS.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Paid for the Return of a Rich Collection of Poetry.

From the Epoch.

The French government has just recovered possession of the precious manuscript ... some forty years ago by that clever thief, Count Libri, who, born at Florence at the beginning of the century, became a naturalized French citizen after the events of 1830. Owing to his double title of savant and political refugee, he was elected a member of the institute and afterwards appointed inspector of the national libraries. In this position he had access to all the rare collections not only at Paris but in the provinces. At that time the ... were not as carefully catalogued as they are to-day, and Libri was enabled by his high position to help himself liberally to these rare treasures without exciting suspicion. He was eventually accused by anonymous letters written to ... at first the charge seemed so ... no notice was taken of it. In 1848 ... manuscript of Dante disappeared from the Montpellier library, a secret investigation was begun which soon revealed ... that from 1842 to 1847 Libri had ... than a hundred thousand ... rare manuscripts. In all he had ... forming over 250 volumes. ... sell these stolen treasures ... museum and the Turin university ... succeeded in disposing of them to Lord Ashburnham for $40,000.

When this nobleman died, in 1878 ... French authorities tried to recover possession of the manuscripts, and offered ... Lord Ashburnham's son thought that the British museum would buy the collection left by his father and pay $800,000 ... French government having ... to the moral claim it had upon the manuscripts the bargain was not concluded. If I am not mistaken some of our American librarians supported the claims of the French bibliothecaires. Finally, ... the librarian of the National library, Leopold Delisle, who has been ... watch, received a proposition from a ... bookseller, acting, it is understood, on behalf of the present Lord Ashburnham, offering to restore the ... nuscripts for $30,000 and the ... Rudiger Manese's collection of German poetry, owned by the French national library. This proposition ... the manuscripts which ... forever lost to their ... now come back after ... The book exchanged by ... a collection of poems ... Zurich in the thirteenth ... inestimable value for the history ... lyrical poetry. Two ... of the jubilee of the ... the Grand Duke of ... book from the French ... printed it as a gift to the ... copies, superbly bound ... French national library ... searches the library ... it had kept ...

No well regulated ... a bottle of ... appetizer and ... feits. Ask your ... article, manufactured ... Sons.

Purchase your tickets and receive your sleeping car accommodation at No. ... office Northern Pacific Railroad.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, April 19.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: Car implements, car bar iron, 46 bdls ... car wagons, 2 organs, 22 bls saddlery, ... handles, 25 bdls sand paper, ... ox bows, 30 pkgs wooden ware, 231 pkgs furniture, 40 bls twine, 2 bxs 26 bbls 7 cs glassware, 30 bdls sieves, 47 bxs stamped ware, 21 bls 30 coads 45 bxs 47 butts tobacco, 2 cs cigarettes, 14 cs cigars, 14 cs dry goods, 87 ... carpet, 43 bls bagging, 5 bbls 30 bxs yeast cakes, 161 bbls oatmeal, 300 bxs lemons.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours include 11,801 ctls wheat, 103 bbls flour, 60 ctls millstuff, 26 sks potatoes, 240 ctls chopped barley, 22 sks flaxseed, 860 lbs hides, 32 cs eggs, 9 pkgs butter.

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per steamer State of California, 4322 ctls wheat, 668 ctls oats, 1835 sks potatoes, 214 sks onions, 500 ctls bran, 1500 ctls shorts, 2162 qr 1750 hf sks flour, 387 sks flaxseed, 3 cs eggs, 5063 lbs wool, 1805 sks ore, 5 lbs rags, 2 bls leather, 6 cs cassimeres, 1 cs flannels, 8 bls 1 cs blankets, 103 sks rye, 10 bls gluestock, 4 cans tallow, 1 bl calfskins, 24 bls felts, 161 bdls green 19 bdls dry hides, 6630 lbs scrap iron, 80,000 lath, 2500 ft ash, 860 ft maple, 1308 empty whale oil cases, $3870 treasure.

FREIGHTS—No arrivals in the week. There is fully due the Ophelia from Liverpool and Sea King from New York, with others from England not far off. The Du... has sailed with wheat and the Thames and Persian Empire finished, the Cartmore filling up with flour. On spot the ... has begun loading on foreign account and the Evelyn has accepted a recharter, getting 33s 9d, no less direct, for four carriage. She will not get away inside of a month, yet the rate is deemed one favorable to the vessel. The Robilla has been ... but is now withdrawn. A more active turn to wheat lent considerable tone to freights for a few days but the market closes rather easy save for the assistance given it by a small available supply. The fleet now at hand will be well dispatched by the closing of the month without new tonnage arriving to keep up the figures. At San Francisco two iron yesterday accepted 25s as compared with 25s 3d paid last week.

ENGAGEMENT TONNAGE STATEMENT.

In port—Finished with grain.......... 3,676

For grain, loading.......... 10,472

... disengaged.......... 4,809

Miscellaneous.......... 1,231—20,188

... . 5,062

On way .... 12,599—17,651

WHEAT—Receipts past week 529 tons valley, and 3514 tons Walla Walla, as compared with 904 and 2344 tons respectively the preceding week. The strange is due to higher demands by valley holders and a larger delivery of Walla Walla, both on account of ... sales and desire on the part of some interior holders to get their stock here. The local market has not been materially moved by advices of the week, further than that the advances stimulated the desire to trade and brought operators together. The result has been to firm the market for both grades, and to make several large sales of Walla Walla to fill ships at hand. The basis appears to have been $1 17½ free on board, or $1 15@1 16 on wharf. As the selling has been pretty much wholly confined to those large parcels, small holders have not been looked up. As a rule they have talked for more money, and this buyers had not made up their minds to grant at the time the reaction of Tuesday set in. At the best there cannot be a quick market for wheat here because to export new tonnage must be contracted for at an increased freight and to ship to San Francisco is but to meet the same trouble. Valley grades have been in light dealing of late and the situation does not justify a higher quotation than $1 20. San Francisco buyers of this grade are taking rather less just at this time, probably thinking the spurt in values would be short lived. They are now possibly congratulating themselves upon their foresight, yet have not found any weakness in spot wheat. ... the local market may be termed as ... one, with the outlook favoring no ... changes in the near future. The low level in other markets was reached on the 10th inst. at noon. The advance with afternoon trading and continued almost without interruption to noon on the 17th, when the highest range was ... Below is given the lowest and highest prices of principal options, with noon prices to-day and a week ago. It will be seen that New York picked up 4¼@5⅜c and Chicago ... doing a good part of this ... San Francisco pursued much the same course, but was to some extent influenced by local affairs, so that the advance there was comparatively greater than at the East. To-day the later advices are of better ..., Chicago and New York closing at a ... and the whole situation a ... unsettled one.

New York.	May.	June.	July.
[illegible]	87½	88¾	87⅝
[illegible]	91¼	90½	89⅞
[illegible]	93⅜	....	93¼
[illegible]	92⅞	91⅜	91⅝
[illegible]	94	93½	93¼
Chicago.			
[illegible]	76⅛	77	77⅜
[illegible]	78⅜	79¼	80½
[illegible]	83¾	83¼	84¼
[illegible]	80⅞	81⅝	82⅜
[illegible]	82¼	83½	84¼

San Francisco.	Buyer Season.	Buyer Year.
[illegible]	$1 27⅞	$1 36¾
[illegible]	1 31⅝	1 40⅝
[illegible]	1 37½	1 43⅝
[illegible]	1 30	1 45⅜

OATS—Receipts past week 5841 centals, more than that quantity going out by steamer without creating any local scarcity or helping the market which has continued in the old channels so long mentioned. Dealers have not gone above 45@46c for stock, but consignees have sold small lots at a shade less. For shipment there is no call from ..., the movement being mostly a consignment one. In the last days San Francisco has telegraphed a less confident feeling, prices gaining nothing in the short spell of firmness.

POTATOES—Demands from the outside are on the decrease, yet a fair trade is done. Holders are offering stock steadily and the market is a shade weaker, dealers getting all varieties at 50c per sack. San Francisco quotes a slightly lower range for best varieties and is freely supplied. New California ... at 1¼c.

ONIONS—The stock yet unsold is not a large one, and offerings show a steady decrease. With them is a better shipping and ... dealers paying up to 2¼c for a ... grade. The tone of the market is apparently good.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples wanted and for ... variety that is at all attractive $2@ ... Receipts are light. Oranges in ... supply but steady, two cars coming in this week. Navel sell at $5 75, seedlings and Riversides $3 50 and Los Angeles $2 75. Lemons have been in liberal supply and sold ... $3 25. One car from New York is close at hand.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage sells at 2¾c, ... cauliflower $1 25, green peas 6c, ... Market quiet but the movement is a very good one.

BUTTER—Market some firmer but still slow. The receipt of strictly choice local is ... light, and the market holds up at ..., the extreme being had only for very choice. There is quite a supply of cheaper grade, the whole range for such being ... California fresh roll sells higher at 25c and is freely dealt in.

HAY—Fifteen cars in by rail during the week, and some more are coming. Dealers keep ... stock by purchases of good timothy at $17, the market ruling weaker. Wild hay largely offered ...

EGGS—For the greater part of the week ... buyers being ... Receipts ... At the close there is ... the market is weak.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Beef holds up quite well and the old quotations of 4@4¼c for live and 8c dressed are continued. Grass is late this spring so that cattle are fattening late. Mutton occupies a weak position and is quoted at 4@4¼c live and 8c dressed. A still lower range will very soon obtain, for supplies are increasing. Lambs have brought $2 25@2 50, offerings being but fair. Veal keeps scarce at 8@9c for best. Dressed hogs in light supply at 7@7½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The stock market was quiet and weak early in the day, but a bullish feeling soon appeared, and under good buying the entire list moved up, the strength of the market increasing as the day wore along. The more serious condition of the German emperor was the cause of uneasiness in European sources. There was some selling of stocks for foreign account this morning, and an attempt was made by the bears to raid the market, but the buying was too much for them, and the attack was soon relinquished. The close was at or near the best prices.

Governments were dull and firm.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Money on call, easy at 1½ to 2½; last loan, 2; closed, offered, 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange, $4 85¾ for sixty day bills; $4 87½ for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (reg.)	124¾	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	107⅞
U. S. 4s (coupon)	124¾	Pacific 6s	121½
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	107⅞		

STOCKS.

American Express	108	N. P. Preferred	47⅛
Canadian Pacific	58¾	Northwestern	108
Canada Southern	49¾	Oregon Imp.	50
Central Pacific	29	O. R. & N.	90
C. B. & Q.	119¾	Transcontinental	21⅞
D., L. & W.	128¾	Pacific Mail	32⅞
Rio Grande	18¼	Reading	59⅞
Erie	24¾	Rock Island	110⅜
Lake Shore	89⅜	St. Paul	71⅞
Louisville & Nashvl	55¼	Texas Pacific	24⅞
Michigan Central	75¼	Union Pacific	53⅝
Kansas & Texas	25½	U. S. Express	72
N. Y. Central	105⅛	Wells-Fargo	135
Northern Pacific	23½	Western Union	74⅜

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 19.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka first sevens, 120½; do railroad, 89⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Mexican Central, common, 15¼; do first mortgage bonds, 69⅜.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.

Closing board prices:

Ophir	$9 12½	Belcher	5 12
Mexican	5 25	Overman	2 60
G & C	4 75	Justice	1 35
B. & B	5 62	Union	4 15
Savage	5 62	Andes	1 65
Con Cala	13 62	Utah	1 90
Chollar	5 50	N. B. Isle	6 00
Potosi	4 60	Nev. Queen	4 10
H. & N.	9 75	Crocker	1 15
C Point	5 87	Bodie	2 60
Belcher	7 62	Peer	75
S Nevada	4 80	Peerless	1 75
Exchequer	1 70		

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, April 19.—Consols, 99 9-16d. Silver per ounce, 42 11-16d. Bank rate of discount 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Silver per ounce, 93⅛c; sterling exchange, long, $4 86¼, short, $4 88¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Transfers, 25c; exchange on London, documentary, $4 84⅞; sixty days, $4 85⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Weather at 9 A. M., thick; wind south.

Receipts—2800 qr sks flour, 4500 ctls wheat, 2000 ctls barley, 3400 sks potatoes.

Freights—Ship Levi G. Burgess loads coal at Seattle for this port.

Wheat—Spot market easier and demand light, buyers having no particular need and anticipating a weak turn. No. 1 shipping quoted at $1 30. On call prices ruled some higher than at the close of yesterday. Forenoon sales were, buyer season 200 tons at $1 32¾, 600 tons at $1 33; buyer year 200 tons at $1 44, 100 tons at $1 44⅞, 100 tons at $1 44½, 700 tons at $1 45, 400 tons at $1 45⅛; seller season 100 tons at $1 29.

Wheat—Sales on afternoon call, buyer season, 300 tons at $1 35¼; buyer year, 200 tons at $1 47, 600 at $1 47⅜, 100 at $1 47½, 900 at 1 47¼.

Barley—Spot feed steady at 82½c. On call spot sold at 80½c. Buyer season 82c, buyer year 93c.

Barley—Buyer season closed 82½c; buyer year 93¼c.

Oats—Market dull and values irregular.

Potatoes—Dull, weak and irregular. Burbanks 85@95c, peerless and garnets 60@65c.

Onions—Easier at 3@3½c for choice.

Butter—Steady; fresh roll California 24@25c.

Eggs—Steady at 20@21c.

Grain bags—Dull and weak, buyers expecting lower prices. Quote spot 7⅜@8c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Wheat opened ⅛c lower, 80½c May, 81½c June, 82½c July. At noon, ⅛c higher, 80⅝c May, 81⅝c June, 82⅝c July. Closed higher, 81½c April, 82½c May, 83¼c June, 84⅛c July.

Provisions—Pork, $14 17½ May. Lard, $7 97½ May. Ribs, $7 32½ May.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000; strong; fancy, $5 30; steers, $3 70@5; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 65; Texas cattle, $1 75@4 20.

Hogs—Receipts 17,000; strong and 10c higher; mixed, $5 30@5 55; heavy, $5 40@5 70; light, $5 25@5 45.

Sheep—Receipts 4000; strong; poor to choice, $4@6 55; Western, $5@5 65; Texans, $3 75@5 25.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 19.— Wheat opened ⅜c and ⅜c lower; 92c May, 91⅜c June, 91⅛c July, 90⅝c August. At noon, higher, 92⅝c May, 91⅝c June, 91⅛c July, 90⅛c August. Closed higher, 94c May, 93½c June, 93⅛c July, 92⅛c August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Petroleum opened weak at 87½c and declined to 85⅛c. A sudden check was given at that point, and an advance followed, on which the price rose to 87⅜c. Heavy selling orders from the West caused a sharp reaction, and the market closed steady at 86⅜c. Petroleum exchange opening 87½c, highest 87⅞c, lowest 85⅛c; closing 86⅝c. Stock exchange opening 87⅝c, highest 87½c, lowest 85⅛c; closing 86⅝c. Total sales, 3,331,000 barrels.

Mining shares were dull but strong: Amador $2 20, California & Virginia $13, Dunkin $1 05, Deadwood $1 50, El Christo $2 75, Gould & Curry $4 20, Homestake $10 50, Mexican $4 80, North Belle Isle $5 75, Ontario $2 75, Plymouth $8 12½, Pronstite $1 85, Savage $5 25, Standard $2 50, Sutro Tunnel 18c, Union $4 75.

Hops—Quiet and easy.

Sugar—Quiet and steady; refined, quiet.

Copper—Steady; lake, $16 75.

Lead—Firm; domestic, $4 75.

Tin—Weak; straits, $30 25.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio quiet at 14½c; Options opened a trifle better, closing barely steady and quiet. Sales, 62,750 bags. April $10 85@11, May $10 65@10 85, June $10 30@10 50, July $9 90@10 10, August $9 65@9 90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, April 19.—Wheat cargoes off coast, slow. For cargoes on passage and for shipment buyers hold off. Number of cargoes arrived off coast since last report eleven, number sold one, number now waiting fourteen. Last quotations of No. 1 California wheat cargoes off coast, 33s 3d@33s 6d; nearly due, 33s 6d; prompt shipment, 33s 6d. English country markets firm. Cargoes on passage closed firmer.

PARIS, April 19.—Spot wheat and flour, steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Spot wheat, slow. Quote No. 1 California 6s 9d, No. 2 California 6s 6d, red winter 6s 8½d, white Michigan 6s 9d, No. 2 spring 6s 7½d per cental, first baker's Minnesota flour 23s 6d per sack. Small demand for spot wheat at close. Options lower, 6s 8d April, 6s 8½d May, June and July, 6s 8½d August, 6s 9½d September.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 19.—Although faulty lots were in poor request at the wool sales to-day, prices for the better classes were fully maintained, and there was eager competition. Two hundred and fifty bales of Spanish were drawn, the reserve price not being reached. Following are the details:

Victoria, 4500 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 7½d; do locks and pieces, 7d@1s 6½d; greasy, 5½d@1s 2d; do locks and pieces, 5@9½d.

New South Wales, 2800 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 4d; do locks and pieces, 9½d@10d; greasy, 4d@11½d; do locks and pieces, 4½d@8d.

New Zealand, 1100 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 4½d; do locks and pieces, 11½d@1s 3d; greasy, 5d@1s; do locks and pieces, 4½d@8d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2800 bales—Scoured, ...@1s ...; greasy, ...d; do locks and pieces, 4½d.

Queensland, 400 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s 5d; do locks and pieces, 4½d@1s 2d; greasy, 5¼@10d.

South Australia, 900 bales—Scoured 8d@1s 6d; do locks and pieces, 11d; greasy, 3d@10d; do locks and pieces, 4@6d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Wheat, quiet; holders offer moderately. Corn, dull and lower; new mixed western, 5s 3d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Samoa left down river this morning with a full cargo of wheat.

Br ship Thessalus has reached Queenstown from this port with a wheat cargo by C. Cæsar & Co., in a fine run of ninety-nine days and only beaten by the Chittagong this season. None of the late arrivals from San Francisco have been under 100 days.

Br ship Glencairn has arrived at Antwerp to discharge a cargo of Walla Walla wheat.

Br ship Androsa, hence November 25 with a wheat cargo by C. Cæsar & Co., has arrived at Antwerp in a passage of 145 days.

Bktnes Quickstep and John Smith and sch W. F. Witzmann, lumber-laden, passed out to-day for California ports.

Br bark Clydebank, hence January 1 with a wheat cargo by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., has arrived out in a passage of 108 days.

Br ship Clan Buchanan, hence December 31 for Havre with a wheat cargo by C. Cæsar & Co., has arrived off the English coast in a run of 110 days.

Br bark Kitty left Hong Kong yesterday for this port with a full cargo of general merchandise. The Coloma is supposed to have left about the same time. The Kitty has several times visited this port and last carried out a cargo of lumber for Haiphong. She is an iron-bark of 803 tons register and has lately been sold to Portland parties and given a most thorough overhauling in dock at Hong Kong. She will be kept in the trade between this port and China, and is a handy vessel for the trade. Mr. Wm. Dunbar is largely interested in this new venture and is confident that it can be made a paying one while greatly helping to extend the trade of the port.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Arrived—Str Willamette, Seattle; str Arago, Coos Bay; Br ship Australia, London; brk Arcturus, Port Hadlock; ship Valley Forge, Chemainus. Sailed—Br ship Duncow, Taltal; ship Commodore, Seattle; sch Norway, Coos Bay; brk James Cheston, Puget Sound.

PORT DISCOVERY, April 19.—Sailed—Br bk Kooringa, Melbourne.

PORT LUDLOW, April 19.—Sailed—Bktne Skagit, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, April 19.—Str State of California, down, 10 A. M.; str Oregon, in, 1 P. M., and left up 4 P. M.; sch W. F. Witzmann passed out 10 A. M.; Clara Parker, down, 10:20 A. M., with bktne Quickstep; bktnes John Smith and Quickstep passed out 3 P. M. At 5 P. M. weather clear; wind west.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HONG KONG, April 18.—Sailed—Br bk Kitty, Portland.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Arrived—Br ship Androsa, hence Nov. 25; Br ship Glencairn, hence Nov. 25, via Cork.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—Arrived—Br ship Thessalus, hence Jan. 8; 18th Br brk Assel, hence Dec. 18, and Br bk Clydebank, hence Jan. 1.

LIZARD, April 18.—Passed—Br ship Clan Buchanan, hence Dec. 31 for Havre.

SPOKEN.

April 12.—44 N, 14 W.—Br brk Dovenby, Maryport, April 7, for this port.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

F Rentchler, California
G W Bloom Vancouver
Mr J Kennedy, Or City
M L Tatum, do
T Warner, Middleton
N C Maris, Newburg
R Berg, do
Nels Halverson, do
Frank Holmes, do
M McCullough, do
J R Johnson, Texas
S P Gloner, do
J L Morrison, do
H H Reavis, Missouri
J F Severance, Yamhill
J Wacheunig, do
L D Wehr, do
E Flynn, do
A J Dill, Seattle
F Price, Michigan
C A Reitz, do
O N Nelson, Minnesota
J Zekey, w & 3 ch, Dalles
H Brandenberg, Colo
C N Hepp, w & 3 ch, Ga
RH Anderson, w &c, do
E J Tellyren, do
W W Harrison, Illinois
G Steiner, Salem
J H Miller, do
Wm Taylor, do
R Crawford, La Camas
Geo Vanes, do
Mrs McNullis & sh, St H
Miss McNullis, do
H S Davidson, Greenville
C Davidson, do
J Davidson, do
H B Rowland, Vancouv
R F Cole, do
Mrs A B ... & ..., Minnesota
G A Webb, Silverton
Mrs Hohn, Albina
H Kramer, Wisconsin
T Shongars, Pennsylvania
Geo Shongars, do
H J Horner, Tacoma
John Dailey, Victoria
D Evans, do
A R Myers, Oregon City
J N Wilson, do
M J Kelley, do
J H Beasley, do
W B Rafferty, do
E Erickson, Norway
E Grousstrim, do
G Wanblied, do
J Seaman, do
W Barrett, California
W Hayes, do
G Bothwell, do
T W Shelton, do
J H Webb, O R & N
C Stewart, Iowa
S Soule, Michigan
L Hall, do
S Mosk, Astoria
John Mark do
H M Branson, Eureka
G H Kreyness, Los Ange
John Brooks, Hillsboro
C F Baith, Syracuse
R L Wilkinson, Tacoma
G T Richards, Centralia
Mrs McDonald, do
Jas Kellen, Tacoma
Wm Schwarts, Corvallis
A B Titus, San Francisco
P C Smith, Oakland
J C White, San Francisco
Wm H Ball, Minneapolis
C Reid, Castle Rock

ST. CHARLES.

J B Slater, Colville
F Hampton, Dalles
J G Gregg, Salem
L P Bann, Oregon City
R F Ashby, Harrisburg
J Smith, do
W Burke, O C R R
J Griffin, Astoria
F J Parker, Walla Walla
S A Nedrom, Yelm
M Nedrom, do
J J Gibson, do
J S Wiener & wf, Stayton
Miss R C Smith, Whatcom
S Glery, do
A Baird & wf, Arlington
M B Baird, do
J Weaverly & fm, do
J Copeland, Pekin, W T
E C Hammond & w, S F
J W Koch, do
A Lee, Forest Grove
J J Cook, Oregon City
M J Bordick, do
S Jones, East Portland
E S Dingle, Marion
Capt Wood & wf, Astoria
M Mitchell, Gervais
W Tiffany, Creswell
J Brandt, Corvallis
T McKay, Pendleton
J R Bryson, Corvallis
J Cameron, Victoria
H B Ballard, Iowa
N C Brown, Eugene
W A Edgerton, Clatskane
R C Campbell, Rainier
T R Begle, St Helens
J A Wilson, Hood River
E F Walker, Medford
W Kaiser, Salem
T O Morris, Hillsboro
H P Anderson, Astoria
Mrs Smith, Oregon City
W L Weatherell, Hillsbo
T J Black, Halsey
J Palmer, La Grand
J H Richards, Pendleton
P M Cammack, Woodbro

MERCHANT.

H W Jones, Tacoma
J M Radbaugh, do
J N McCam, do
M Moran, do
E Pratt, Dover
J L Wills, Spokane Falls
S C Pratt, Huntington
Mrs Lunch & dr, Mich
Henry Fisher & wf, do
W T Aldusley, Butte
M Lacy, San Fran
A E Fredberg, Mich
L D Erickson, Norman
J D Dexter, Dallas
Mrs H Yergen & dau, Temas
L T Lindberg, New York
Jas H Doran, do
L L Spaulding, Illinois
T L Swanson, Boston
D B Taylor, London
J W Lang, Illinois
H I Hayes, W T
E S Thoughton, W T
F Mahan, Vancouver
J W Hankins, Leavnwth
T A Ward, Tacoma
H Beals, do
Geo Ames, do
J R Bard, do
J B Johnson, Empire, Pa
S L Bienberg, Cory, Pa
S T Perchson, London
R E Stuart, Mo
W E Jones & wf, Seattle
V Fuller, W T
C R Robertson, Mo
E L Coons, Minn
F E Sterns, Iowa
R E Kobler, Chicago

QUIMBY.

T J Whitcomb, N P R R
G H Mickley, Helena
T McSweegan, Victoria
C B Joy, Ogden
R King, N P R R
W W Lyon, Huntington
M O'Brien, Albany
Geo A Smythe, do
Geo F Halsey, Watseka
Mr Nelson, do
Mrs Nelson & 2 ch, do
B Magill, Dayton
R Chatfield, Michigan
O Brooks, do
W H Boyd, LaCamas
Jas Wilson, Cascades
Jas A Manning, Chicago
W E Stewart, Oakland
H Holmes, Tacoma
W H Williams, Wash Ter
Geo W Ashlew, Seattle
D Jones, Minnesota
C F Coleworthy, Pendltn
R ... Smith, California
W Fitzpatrick, do
Mrs Fitzpatrick & ch, do
F H Griswold, Skamocka
C F Lester, Corvallis
J A Splawn, Nth Yakima
Geo Hildebrand, Califrnia
Chas Johnson, do
A M Borland, Washougal
J S Klown, Nrth Yakima
C Olsen, do
Mrs Olsen & 2 ch, do

ESMOND.

E A Dungle, Marion
C E Comstock & w, Astoria
J F McGovern & w, do
Ella V McGovern, do
Wm Kirkman, Walla W
W A McDonald, Seattle
H F Barbour, St Paul
C M Jackson, Omaha
Daniel Simonds, Mass
Mrs F N Jones, Buffalo
Miss Carrie Jones, do
Mrs J Thomas, Lewis Riv
R B Oakley, City
G H Webb, Phila
R R Ronald, Oswego
E L Jenner, Alaska
J B Brown, Rainier
T R Brown, Tacoma
J H Smith, do
J R Orman, Pueblo
Wm Crook, do
C R Griffin, do
L F Zuellich, do
A J Walker, N Y
A G Ausland, do
Mrs Cogswillette, Salem
A R Currie, St Paul
Mrs T Holland, Tacoma
L D Nichols & w, Danvers
W B Willis, Roseburg
L C Forrest, Wheatland
W Russell, do
John Downing, Warren

GILMAN.

J M Kenner, The Dalles
H P Smith, do
J S McNarre, do
R L Wells, do
M G Hall, St Paul
E L Smith, Rochester
E B Bowen, Boston
E S McGinn, Salem
D J Callahan, St Paul
...
F H Swarer, St Helens
...
E D Dingle, Marion
E P Smith, do
Capt S T Hamilton, U S A
Mrs Hamilton, do
G W Pruns, Louisville
T F Plenge, do
D B Wilson, San Francisc
D Shaughnan, do
W D Stephens, Eau Claire
...

HOLTON.

R Downs, San Fran
D Boes, do
J Hammond, do
M Isaacs, do
H T Boes, do
B J Hanks, Heppner
W B Harding, San Diego
J R Foormake, do
W E Colton, Texas
Miss Nellie Bruce, Salem
E Biddle, Dallas
A Price, New York
K Smith, do
J H Alexander, Independence
Jas Foley, McMinnville
P E Thompson, do
E Gesshoff, Albany
J Allison, New York
C E Sherwood, do
J Kirk, do
Otto Giesecke, St Louis
Miss C Ryan, Oakland
O Whetten, Spokane
F W Kinney, Chicago
W A Church, St Paul
J T Maxwell, do
H T Sharp, do

WEARY OF LIFE.

K. J. Stewart of Corvallis Cuts His Throat With a Razor—Timely Discovery.

K. J. Stewart has been a resident of Corvallis ever since last September, his avocation being that of a painter, says the Corvallis *Times*. About a week ago he was taken with a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia and has been lying very low at the residence of Geo. Simmons ever since. He grew disheartened and despondent, and the efforts of his few acquaintances to cheer and revive him seemed to be of little avail.

About 11 o'clock A. M., Sunday, Mrs. Woodward sent a beautiful bouquet up to his room, with the hopes of comforting and encouraging the sick man. Mr. Stewart has a room up-stairs and two young men, on taking the bouquet to his room, discovered him lying on the floor with a razor in his hand, his throat cut from ear to ear and the blood gushing from the wound. The alarm was given and medical aid summoned. Dr. Lee arrived in a short time, and on examination found that the razor had only touched the outer edge of the artery and windpipe. The blood was stopped and the ugly-looking gash sewed up, and at this writing the chances for his recovery are favorable, although the man is very weak, having lost over a gallon of blood.

The direct cause for his attempted suicide is a matter of conjecture, but it is generally believed he was temporarily insane, caused by loss of sleep and strong medicine. He seemed to have fully made up his mind to take his own life, as he walked to an adjoining room and got the razor and then wrote on a piece of paper the following: "My brother, Francis H. Knight, will pay my funeral expenses; he lives in Boston, Mass." Let it be hoped he will recover and be a useful citizen yet.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollar Dresses.

Galignani's *Messenger*: Many of M. Worth's customers put implicit faith in him as to the choice of suitable materials and the style of dresses. "For example," he said to his interlocutor, "a telegram comes from the empress of Russia, 'Send me a dinner dress.' Nothing more. We are left absolute freedom as to style and material. Not that the empress is indifferent in the matter of dress. Quite the contrary. She will require that all the ladies' costumes at a certain ball be pink, or red, or blue. And her own toilets are always masterpieces of elegance. The point is that she trusts our judgment rather than her own. In the same way, during the last few days, we have received over twenty telegrams from Madrid for ball dresses, and we shall make them up as we may think best. Of course it is difficult to get up at one time so many dresses and make them all different. I remember last winter receiving letters from two New York society ladies who were very angry because we had chanced to send them both the same dress for the same event. It was a swell ball—perhaps 600 ladies present—and in that number we had furnished certainly sixty dresses. Only think of it, sixty state dresses, all to be made at short order and each one to be absolutely unique. We generally want a week to complete an order, but if necessary we can furnish a costume in twenty-four hours. We have had French ladies order a dress in the morning and dance in it at night. I remember once making a dress for the Empress Eugenie in three hours and a half. Of course such rapidity would be impossible if elaborate work was required. It often takes weeks to complete an embroidered gown. At the time of the coronation of the present emperor of Russia we had girls working night and day for six weeks on a court train for the empress which was covered with magnificent embroidery in real silver. That train alone cost 25,000 francs, and will be preserved in the state museum as a historic curiosity. You ask me if fabulous sums are sometimes paid for dresses? It is quite impossible to make any estimate as to that. If you begin putting on gold thread, jewels, etc., of course there is no limit to the cost. Some years ago a Peruvian heiress paid us 120,000f for a single gown, 118,000f being the cost of the laces alone. A few weeks ago we sold a cloak for 45,000f, of which 41,000f went for the fur.

"We count among our patrons the ladies of all the courts in the civilized world; that is, all with a single exception. Queen Victoria has never honored us with her patronage. During the busy seasons we turn out about 200 gowns and 150 cloaks a week. Points of difference among ladies from various countries? I am sure it is impossible to classify women in that way. I find that every country produces beautiful faces, graceful figures and lovely dispositions, as well as their contraries. I suppose Russian ladies are the greatest dancers in the world; English women are justly proud of their perfect complexions; the French lead the world in real elegance, and the American ladies impress me by the easy way in which they wear gorgeous gowns. Nothing overwhelms them."

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

GOES DIRECT TO WEAK SPOTS

Don't allow yourself to break. Keep up Youth, Health, Vigor. AS GOOD AT 50 YEARS AS AT 25, AS GOOD AT 75 AS AT 40. At the first signs of going back begin the use of WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER. Rejuvenates lagging vital forces, causes the blood to course through the veins as in youth. For weak men, delicate women. Cures Dyspepsia, Brain or Nervous Weakness, Exhausted Vitality, Restores Vigor and Manhood. $1. Druggists or Express. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

Buchu-Paiba. Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Bladder and Urinary diseases, Catarrh of Bladder, &c. $1.00. Druggists or Exp. KIDNEY—E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.—CURE.

[illegible]

183 First St., Portland, Or.

All Chronic Diseases of Men and Women Successfully Treated.

LOST MANHOOD, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, Premature Decline, WEAKNESS IN WOMEN, and all Functional Derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in after years.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Cystitis, Varicocele, Stricture, etc., promptly and safely cured. No nauseous medicines used, nor strong injections used, which cause stricture. Charges reasonable.

NERVOUS Debility, Loss of Vigor, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Despondency, etc., cured.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, should avail themselves of our treatment, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. We will guarantee a positive cure in every case.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN There are many troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, accompanied by a smarting or burning sensation. On examination, the urine deposits a sediment, and sometimes albumen is present. The color will be of a thin or milky hue ... is the second stage of seminal weakness ... A perfect cure ... [illegible]

[illegible]NESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For sale by SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Druggists, Portland, Or. 28af

SCHWARTZ'S DENTIFIX

Stops Toothache Instantly.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

[illegible]

[illegible] PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.--ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf, No. 1, 9 A. M.	Leave Seattle A. M. Port Townsend and Victoria, P. M.	Leave Portl'd by rail at 11 A.M.	Leave Portl'd by steamer P.M.	Leave Tacoma 4 A. M. Seattle 9 A. M.	Due bck Victoria and Port Towns-end.	Due back Tacoma	Due at San Francis-co A.M.
Str Mexico, Mar. 8	Str Ancon....... Mar. 12	Mar. 11	....	Mar. 12	Mar. 30	Mar. 30	Apr. 3
Str Mexico, Apr. 6	Str Ancon....... Apr. 9	Apr. 8	....	Apr. 9	Apr. 27	Apr. 27	May 1
Str Mexico, Apr. 20	Str G. W. Elder, Apr. 23	Apr. 21	Apr. 20	....	May 11	....	May 15
Str Mexico, May 4	Str Ancon....... May 7	May 6	....	May 7	May 25	May 25	May 29
Str Mexico, May 18	Str G. W. Elder, May 21	May 19	May 18	....	June 8	....	June 12
Str Mexico, June 1	Str Ancon....... June 4	June 3	....	June 4	June 22	June 22	June 26
Str Mexico, June 15	Str G. W. Elder, June 18	June 16	June 15	....	July 6	....	July 10
Str Mexico, June 29	Str Ancon....... July 1	June 30	....	July 1	July 20	July 20	July 24
Str Mexico, July 13	Str G. W. Elder, July 16	July 14	July 13	....	Aug. 3	....	Aug. 7
Str Mexico, July 27	Str Ancon....... July 30	July 29	....	July 30	Aug. 17	Aug. 17	Aug. 21
Str Mexico, Aug. 10	Str G. W. Elder, Aug. 13	Aug. 11	Aug. 10	....	Aug. 31	....	Sept. 4
Str Mexico, Aug. 24	Str Ancon....... Aug. 27	Aug. 26	....	Aug. 27	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	Sept. 18
Str Mexico, Sept. 7	Str G. W. Elder, Sept. 10	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	....	Sept. 28	....	Oct. 2
Str Mexico, Sept. 21	Str Ancon....... Sept. 24	Sept. 23	....	Sept. 24	Oct. 12	Oct. 12	Oct. 16

The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the steamer Idaho from Portland. Freight for Alaska from Portland, for the steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon, on or before the Thursday previous to date of sailing from Tacoma. San Francisco passengers change steamer at Port Townsend.

A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. P. R. R., Portland.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

(Except Sundays) upon

PORTLAND AND WILLAMETTE VALLEY RAILWAY

LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Portland	7:30	1:15	Portland	7:30	1:15
Lafayette	10:08	4:40	Newberg	9:20	3:05
Sheridan	P. M.	6:50	Dundee	9:30	3:15
Dallas	12:45	.....	Silverton	.....	5:50
Monmouth	1:38	.....	Scio	.....	7:50
Airlie, arrive	2:27	.....	Brownsville	.....	9:55
			Coburg, arrive	.....	11:15

PASSENGER TRAINS from these points will arrive at Portland at 11:45 A. M. and 6:20 P. M. No freight cars of any description will be carried with passenger trains between Portland and Dundee Junction. Temporary depot foot of Lincoln St., Portland.

WILLIAM REID, Vice President.

From New York for Portland, Oregon, (Direct).

SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE.

THE FAVORITE A1 CLIPPER SHIP,

BENJAMIN SEWALL,

RYAN, Master,

Is now on berth in New York as above, and rapidly receiving the balance of her cargo. Will have very prompt dispatch. For freight and further particulars, apply to

SUTTON & CO., 82 South st., New York, or to SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents,

20mf 16 North Front street, Portland, Or.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.

Str. MILES

Leaves Astoria April 17th; thereafter weekly. Freight must arrive at Astoria Monday morning, 16th.

Fare, $5 00; Fast Freight, $7 00 per ton. Freight, $5 00 per ton.

Apply to J. H. D. GRAY, Agt., Astoria, Or.

ALASKA STEAMER

GEO. W. ELDER.

Freight will be received at steamship dock, Portland, Thursday, and up to noon Friday, for

Alaska and Way Ports,

When accompanied by proper customhouse papers.

18a3 PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Vancouver Transportation Co's

Strs. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor st. Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. South side of dock at foot of Taylor street.

Merchants' Despatch Transportation Co.

(Fast Freight Line)

The agency for the Northwest Coast is located at Wells, Fargo & Co's office, Portland, Oregon. For information call upon or address C. L. CLARKE,

EUGENE SHELBY, Agent. City Solicitor.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

The Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company

OF PORTLAND.

Assets	$361,658 75
Premium Income	339,697 43
Cash Capital	290,400 00
Losses Paid	133,190 53

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

Northeast Corner Second and Stark Streets

REMOVED TO 50 STARK ST.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco,

CAPITAL, - - - $750,000

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	375,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat. Corner Third and Ash streets.

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers and Packers, and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Intersection Third, A and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market..........33 First Street.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer,

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

61 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or.

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. S. Heller & Co.)

Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON.

No. 69 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.

Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interest, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

Receipts for and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults, without charge.

Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES..........President
H. L. PITTOCK..........Vice-President
BENJ. I. COHEN..........Secretary

FRANK DEKUM..........President
R. L. DURHAM..........Vice President
H. C. STRATTON..........Secretary
GEO. H. DURHAM..........Attorney

OREGON LAND AND INVESTMENT CO.

Acts as General Agent & Broker for Individuals or Corporations.

BUYS AND SELLS LAND IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

Negotiates Loans and Does a General Real Estate and Brokerage Business.

Investments Made for Non-Residents.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO'S LANDS.

MANAGERS:

JOHN R. WHEAT, L. M. COX, W. A. BANTZ.

No. 40½ Washington St. (Portland Savings Bank Building) Portland, Or.

First National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.

President..........HENRY FAILING
Vice-President..........H. W. CORBETT
Cashier..........G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier..........H. J. CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Ainsworth National Bank,

OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice-Presid'nt. | J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.

U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

London and San Francisco Bank,

Limited.

Capital and Reserve..........$2,325,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad street, London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business; makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First street.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

German Savings and Loan Society

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Loans Money on City and Suburban Property and on Improved Farms.

B. GOLDSMITH, Agent,

21m 114 First street, Portland, Or.

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President..........JAMES STEEL
Vice-President..........J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier..........I. A. MACRUM

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.

DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Paid Up Capital..........$2,425,000
Reserve..........500,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted; Loans made; Bills Discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check; also on special deposit.

GEO. GOOD, Acting Manager.

The Oregon National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

(Successors to Metropolitan Savings Bank.)

CAPITAL PAID IN..........$100,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and N. York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT..........President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR..........Vice-President
D. F. SHERMAN..........Cashier

Directors:

Judge W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck, H. Thielsen,
Hon. Richard Williams, Ralph Kauffman,
Van B. DeLashmutt, C. H. Dodd,
Geo. B. Markle, Jr.

Commercial National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

General Banking Business Transacted.

President..........D. P. THOMPSON
Vice-President..........R. M. WADE
Cashier..........R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier..........H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

Collections receive prompt attention.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.

Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.

Makes Collections on favorable terms.

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID..........President
WM. LOWE..........Acting Cashier

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

FRANK DEKUM, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice-President. | H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank,

OF PORTLAND, OR.

S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS....4 per cent.
SIX MONTHS.........5 per cent.
NINE MONTHS......5½ per cent.
ONE YEAR...........6 per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES: $7,507,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

[illegible] WEAK [illegible] PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!

NO CHANGE OF CARS!

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

and all points East, via

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,

Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge),

Luxurious Day Coaches,

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 11:15 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 2 P. M. third day.

Pacific Division.—Trains leave Front and G streets daily at 11:05 A. M. and 11:15 P. M.; arrive at New Tacoma at 6:30 P. M. and 6:35 A. M., connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Oregon.

Depot, corner First and G Streets.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its passenger equipment is the finest in the world, consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having drawing, smoking and bath rooms; comfortable and clean colonist cars, with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the most modern style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along the line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc., nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure, between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company:

C. G. McCORD, 6 Washington st., Portland, Or.,
E. W. McGINNESS, Seattle, W. T.,
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.,
D. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

—AND—

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

225 Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

First-class through passenger and freight line from Portland and all points in the Willamette valley to and from San Francisco.

Willamette River Line of Steamers.

The "Wm. M. Hoag," the "N. S. Bentley," the "Three Sisters," leave Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Messrs. Hulman & Co's dock, 200 and 202 Front street, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Salem, Independence, Albany, Corvallis, and intermediate points, making close connection at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Time Schedule (except Sundays):

Leave Albany..1:00 P. M.	Leave Yaquina 6:30 A. M.
Leave Corvallis 1:47 P. M.	Leave Corvallis 10:38 A. M.
Arrive Yaquina 5:50 P. M.	Arrive Albany 11:15 A. M.

O. & C. trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

The above trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers.	From San Fran.	From Yaquina.
Willamette Valy	Sunday, April 8	Friday..April 1
Willamette Valy	Wednesday, " 18	Tuesday..April 2

The company reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

N. B.—Passengers from Portland and all Willamette Valley points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco, should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULMAN & Co., Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street, Portland, Oregon; or to C. C. HOGUE, Acting Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co., Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily, leaving Ash-street dock at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The 10 A. M. train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2 P. M. train runs through to Pendleton (with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 7:15 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.	From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.
Columbia...April 2, 14, 26	State.........April 1, 13, 2
State.........April 6, 18, 30	Oregon......April 5, 17, 29
Oregon......Apr. 10, 22, May 4	Columbia Apr. 9, 21, May 3

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day except Friday at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sunday.

Portland and Oregon City.—Daily, except Sunday. Leave Oregon City 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive at Portland, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Leave Portland at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Oregon City at 1 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 6 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and Alaskan, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at 6:30 A. M.; leave Victoria at 6 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2 P. M. on Tuesday and Friday connects at Riparia next day with Snake river boat for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak streets.

A. L. MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA,

Via O. & C. R. R. and Connections.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

California Express Trains run Daily between PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	San Francisco	7:40 A. M.
San Francisco	6:30 P. M.	Portland	10:40 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday).

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Eugene	2:40 P. M.
Eugene	9:00 A. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers. [Daily between Portland and San Francisco.]

Emigrant Sleeping Cars on through train free of charge.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F street.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis, connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, corner Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office, corner Front and F streets, Portland, Oregon. ... will not be received for shipment after ... P. M. on either the East or West Side division.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agent.

THE EAST SIDE.

A Woman and Child Frightfully Burned in a Dwelling.

The Use of Coal Oil, and an accident to a stove the Cause—Improvements in Every Direction.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a small house on the southwest corner of N and Seventh streets, belonging to Mrs. A. E. West, a Portland lady, and it was entirely destroyed. It was occupied by Fred Stoker and family. He has two children, one a babe about five months old, and the other a girl 4 years old. Mr. Stoker has been in the employ of Listman, and was at work over the river at the time. The fire took place in this way: Mrs. Stoker was endeavoring to make a fire in the stove, and in order to do so poured coal oil into the stove, which in some way fell down, scattering the oil over the floor. This ignited and quickly communicated to the woman's clothing, enveloping her in flames. She sprung out of the window, which faces over the slough. Some men at work on the bridge, seeing the flames, ran to the house, and got there about the time she was coming out of the window. She called to them to save her babe, who was inside the house, and then dashed down the hill into the slough. By the time she reached the water her clothes were partly burned off of her. Her arms from her elbows down, and her legs from her knees down were burned in a shocking manner. Her face was scorched badly, but not very deep. She was taken to the house of Mr. Lynch, near by. Her child was rescued from the blazing house, with its little head burned and face blistered in a fearful way, and its pitiful cries were heartrending to listen to. It was also taken to Mr. Lynch's house.

The alarm of fire was sounded and Pioneer engine company and Grant hose company responded. Two streams were turned on and the fire was checked in the house where it originated, although the house adjoining was standing only about four feet off, and was damaged considerably by the water. Most everything in the first house was consumed. The furniture in the adjoining houses was taken out into the street.

The cannery building which stands on Eighth and O caught fire from a flying spark and was blazing quite briskly when it was discovered by some men, who put it out with buckets of water.

In the rear of the burning building the barn took fire, but the flames were checked.

After Mrs. Stoker and her child were taken into Mr. Lynch's house it was some time before intelligent action could be taken. People were wild with excitement and paralyzed at Mrs. Stoker's fearful condition as she paced to and fro, wringing her burnt hands until skin and flesh dropped from them. Finally Dr. S. Smith came and administered a hypodermic injection of morphine and gave other anodynes to prevent convulsions. Drs. Flynn and Smith then dressed the wounds and made her as comfortable as her condition would permit. The little infant was tenderly cared for, and under the influence of opiates was quieted, although its moans were continuous.

Mr. Stoker only a short time ago moved here from Vancouver and obtained employment. The fire destroyed almost everything he possessed. Some gentlemen started a subscription paper last night and in a short time succeeded in raising nearly $50 cash. Mr. Fulton has given the stricken family six months' house rent in the Adventists' quarter, where they will be removed to-day, if possible. M. Staffan, of Vancouver, her father, has been sent for and together with other relatives is expected to arrive to-day.

At 10 o'clock last night Dr. Smith came from Mr. Lynch's and stated that Mrs. Stoker was resting easily. The child was not resting very quiet and gave indications of having inhaled fire. It will take several days to tell what the result will be.

NOTES.

Mr. James Abraham has returned from California, where he has been on a visit for several weeks.

Mr. John Fadden is having a fine new residence built in Irving's addition that will be an ornament to the locality.

J. L. Wells has arrived from east of the mountains and will engage in the real estate business with Mr. Henry Moys.

When both street railway companies get to building their lines through the city there will be lots of activity on the east side.

It is stated that the Willamette Street Railway Company has ordered several steam motors and twelve additional cars, and several observation cars.

The new schoolhouse built in the eastern part of district 40 has been named the Fernwood. It is an adjunct to the North school in Holladay's addition and has a very pretty location.

It is understood that there will be a special council meeting called next Monday night to act on the Dekum street line ordinance and certain matters pertaining to Sixteenth street.

There is a good deal of property changing hands in Powell's valley. Mr. Winter recently sold his farm of fifty acres for $1600, and Rev. McClean sold forty acres for $1500.

The steel rails for the extension of the street car line on N street to the cemetery have been delivered along that street and are ready to be put down. The track can be laid only as fast as N street is improved.

The democratic club met Wednesday night, and, among other business, requested the county central committee to fix the date of the county convention not later than the last Saturday in April. A committee was appointed to secure a speaker for the next meeting.

The ball given in the armory hall Wednesday night proved a grand success. There were nearly a hundred couples in attendance, and the affair was managed with excellent skill. It was the ball given by the young men to the ladies of the Leap Year social club. The young ladies have given some very successful balls, and the one given last night was in return for past favors.

EARLY SALMON.

Large Receipts from Oregon City Shipped East—Getting Ready at the Cascades.

The Columbia has begun to rise at the Cascades and is coming up about a foot a day. Fishermen there are beginning to get their wheels in order and the fishermen who use dipnets are getting ready their little platforms along the bluffs at the upper Cascades. Some blue-back salmon have been caught in seines, and in a short time if the warm weather continues the wheels and dip nets will be going merrily and the delicious little blue-backs will be as thick as spalter, in the market. It is probable that now the chinook salmon finding the snow water pouring down will turn their noses up the Columbia instead of turning off into the Willamette as the majority of them appear to have been doing so far this season.

The shipments of salmon from Oregon City and the Clackamas have been unusually large this spring and daily large lots of fish brought from them have been shipped East from this city. The Eastern people are getting to be large consumers of Oregon salmon both fresh and canned. From one to four car loads of canned salmon are received here on the Astoria boats for shipment East. A few years since about all the canned salmon was shipped to England, but it now looks as if our Eastern cousins were bound to share the products of the Columbia with John Bull.

AN HISTORIC INCIDENT.

PORTLAND, April 18, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

An article, "Historic Ground," published in Wednesday's OREGONIAN, touches on the execution of Sergt. Trotter by order of Gen. Wayne, when that general had his forces rendezvoused at Legionville, below Pittsburg.

This is not a matter of tradition, but of recorded history as well.

The Trotter family lived near Pittsburg, in the limits of what is now Baldwin township. Two brothers were in the same company and under Gen. Wayne's command. The sergeant received a furlough to visit his home. Not reporting promptly at the expiration of his time, a guard was ordered out to apprehend him. The guard met him within an hour's walk of the camp, hastening thither. He was at once placed under arrest, given a "drum-head" court-martial for desertion, sentenced to death, and executed the next morning. His brother begged to be spared the spectacle of the sergeant's execution, but was forced to be present. This younger and remaining brother lived to an advanced age. He was often an unbidden but always welcome guest at the house of the writer's father, and I have often heard him relate the circumstance of the tragic death of his brother, the incidents of which cast a melancholy shadow over the old man's life. I knew a number of eye-witnesses to this and many other arbitrary acts of "Mad Anthony"—old men when the writer was taking his first lessons in military evolutions.

The soldier of to-day knows but little of the terrible despotism under which the soldiers of our earlier history fitted themselves for battle.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ORGAN'S WAYWARDNESS.

It Couldn't "Get in on the Ground Floor," and is Therefore Deeply Dissatisfied With the Ring.

What has caused the Portland *News* to fall out with "the ring?" This is question asked by several persons, who have noticed of late that the *News* is against the republican ticket. It has always been understood that the *News* was a "ring" organ. It certainly is the personal organ of Senator Mitchell, to conciliate whose friends the ticket, as to the hold-over senators at least, was undoubtedly made up. Yet the *News* is "agin the ring." The reason ought to be stated.

John D. Wilcox, who advertises himself as proprietor of the *News*, is disappointed as to a "career" he thought he saw before him. Just before the republican nominations were made he went to the ring managers, with these demands, to-wit: First, that he be paid $1500 in cash for the support of his paper during the campaign. Second, that he be assured one-half the profits of the office of district attorney for the benefit of his partner, R. M. Dement, and his paper. Third, that he be given a place on the legislative ticket for himself. On these conditions he would support the programme of the ring and the republican ticket; otherwise there would be blood on the political moon. He came before the managers, with these demands, almost in the very words of Iago:

> By the faith of man,
> I know my price: I am worth no worse a place.

But the ring managers didn't see it in that light. Mr. Wilcox was told that this kind of deal couldn't be made, and he has since been in an unhappy frame of mind about the selfish, unfair, venal and treacherous methods of the ring.

Mistakes are often made in politics, and here seems to be one of them. Here was an offer on the part of the *News* to go into a fair and square arrangement with the ring, and to give the ring its honest support—for sufficient consideration. The offer was not accepted, and now there is trouble. No doubt Johnny Wilcox sincerely feels that if his demands had been granted the ring programme would be much more worthy of support than it is, and his paper could now honestly commend the whole thing to those who like purity, good faith and honest dealing in politics.

The episode, as Dawne used to say, may furnish a suggestion to Senator Mitchell that if he wishes to have any standing in the republican circles in Oregon he would do well to "look a little out" for his organ.

A GREAT ACTOR COMING.

Frederick Warde to Make His Appearance Here Next Week.

Frederick Warde, who is worthy of a place in the very front rank of American tragedians, will visit Portland professionally in a few days. He will make his appearance at New Park theatre Monday evening, April 23. Owing to the date fixed for the commencement of Mr. Warde's engagement in San Francisco April 30, the season here will of necessity be brief, lasting only five nights. His company number fifteen persons, and the support will be prompt and efficient. Miss Eugenie Blair is the leading lady of the company. She visited Portland last year with Mr. Warde's company, and made a very favorable impression as a talented and pleasing actress. Miss Margaret Pierce, who also visited Portland last year, is a member of the present company. Mr. Clarence Handyside is the leading man and is spoken of in complimentary terms by the press. Among the principal support may be mentioned Joseph Ransome, L. F. Rand, Walter H. Edwards and Wm. Stuart.

Of Mr. Warde, as the star attraction, it seems wholly needless to speak. He has often appeared before the best and most critical of Portland audiences in his greatest roles. No higher encomium can be bestowed on him as a gentleman and a finished actor than the statement that Mr. Warde is a great favorite with the Portland public. Heretofore his engagements here have been brilliant in an artistic sense, and profitable financially. The coming season promises to be no exception to preceding ones.

Besides "Virginius," "Galba" and "Richard III.," Mr. Warde will appear in a new play, "Gaston Cadol." This play was written expressly for Mr. Warde by Celia Logan. It has met with marked favor and success wherever produced. "Gaston Cadol" is not a tragedy, but is a romantic military drama. Forty people appear in this play, and the costumes are very picturesque. Mr. Warde opens the next season with an engagement of eight weeks at Fifth Avenue theater, New York.

A RESTAURANT FAILURE.

H. Mueller Makes an Assignment — Liabilities $4771—Assets $5000.

Yesterday H. Mueller, proprietor of the restaurant in the Esmond hotel, made an assignment to Alexander Bernstein for the benefit of his creditors. The assets as set down in the deed of assignment are:

Restaurant fixtures, furniture, desks, lease	$4500
Solvent accounts	500
	$5000

LIABILITIES.

Trafoli, Berges & Co.,	San Francisco	$ 40
Upham & Co.,	"	165
—— Carpy,	"	200
Thomas Guinean,	Portland	880
A H Johnson,	"	700
Mark Levy,	"	125
S. Sweat,	"	750
Thomas Johnson,	"	19
M. Seller & Co.,	"	187
The A. P. Hotaling Co.,	"	35
M. A. Gunst & Co.,	"	60
F. M. Cohn & Co.,	"	60
J. D. Meyer,	"	19
Fleischner, Mayer & Co,	"	44
Mrs. Mueller,	"	1300
Mount Hood Laundry,	"	30
Labor to employes		157
		$4771

Mr. Guinean has a chattel mortgage on the property, and it is thought this will be foreclosed and the restaurant reopened under Mr. Guinean's management within a day or two.

THE OSWEGO IRON WORKS.

Preparations in Every Department Going Forward Steadily—Mining to Commence Soon.

Work is going ahead favorably in all the various departments of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company's works at Oswego. The new dam is about complete; work will be commenced on the four miles of side tracks next week, and it is expected to have them completed by the time the furnace is ready to begin operations. The brick yard will be started up next week and a million of bricks will be made.

Timbering of the new mine has been commenced and forty-five men are at work. The site for the bunkers and side tracks has been blasted out and work commenced on the road thereto, and it is expected that the work of taking out ore will be commenced in two weeks. The pipe foundry is approaching completion. In short, all the numerous parts which are to form the grand whole of the company's works are moving forward simultaneously toward completion, and it is confidently expected that the works will be in active operation by the 1st of July.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT.

Holland, administrator, vs. Brown & McCabe et al; argument completed and case submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Thos. J. Jones vs. Jennie Hayne et al; decree for plaintiff for $1289.45.

John G. Nelson, a native of Switzerland, naturalized.

THE "FANNIE POTTER."

The Finest Steamer in Oregon Waters Rapidly Approaching Completion.

Few Signs of the Old Wide West Remain to be Seen in the New Craft—A Powerful New Snag Boat.

Just at present there is manifested a good deal of activity at the old boneyard, which fronts the river in the northern part of the city. Yesterday an OREGONIAN reporter made a flying visit to that part of the town, and found things as lively there as anywhere else within the city limits. A small army of men are constantly at work on the new and elegant steamer Fannie Potter, which lies on the stocks. Carpenters, boiler makers, machinists, painters and glaziers, were found mingling in a sort of "orderly confusion," if the paradoxical expression is admissible, and all just as busy as bees in June. The crash of saws, clatter of hammers, and the loud ringing clangor of the boiler makers, all combined to produce a half-deafening and bewildering din. However, this busy scene, and the loud notes of human industry are some of the many cheerful indications that Portland is moving steadily forward in the course of improvement.

Mr. J. H. Steffen, who has personal charge of the work, was seen here, there and everywhere, giving directions to the men, and pushing the different departments of labor as rapidly forward as possible. Practically, the Fannie Potter, when completed, will be a new boat. In one sense, the once elegant and swift steamer Wide West has been rebuilt, but when one comes to look at the new boat, which is rapidly approaching the finishing touches, there is very little of the Wide West left—at least only small portions that are recognizable. Nearly all the traces of the old boat are obliterated—swallowed up and absorbed in the new work. And then the original plan has been almost entirely remodeled. The new steamer has been lengthened, made wider, and changed from a stern-wheeler to a side-wheeler. Much yet remains to be done notwithstanding the large force of men employed, and the great degree of activity evinced. A dozen or more men are employed in planking the hull, and probably two-thirds of that part of the work is finished. After this will follow the caulking and painting. The deck is not more than half finished, but not less than fifteen or twenty carpenters are occupied on that portion of the work. Several men were also engaged in overhauling the huge boiler, which is already in its proper place. Massive timbers, which are to constitute the foundation for the two great engines are being fashioned and placed down on the deck. The new cylinders which were recently cast, are still at the foundry being bored and trimmed. A portion of the frame for the wheel houses is already up and this part of the work is keeping pace with the other portions. Finished portions of the new steamer are receiving the first and second coats of paint, so that no part will be left much in the rear. She will be by all odds the largest, swiftest and most elegant side wheel steamer on the North Pacific coast excepting, of course, the steel steamers Olympian and Alaskan. All the work is being done in a very substantial manner, and the necessary features of elegance in finish and completeness of accommodations will not be omitted. "She will be a regular daisy," said an old steamboat man yesterday to the reporter, as he stood gazing admiringly at the new boat. "And when she is finished," he added with a significant wink, "it is my private opinion that the Fannie will make it very tropical for all comers in the way of speed."

THE NEW SNAGBOAT.

A short distance above the Fannie Potter, the new government snagboat lies on the ways. A small force of men are engaged on the boat, but the work is progressing very satisfactorily. Already the hull is nearly finished. The boat will have a stern-wheel and be capable of propelling itself up and down the Willamette on the annual campaign against snags, logs and other obstructions. The appropriation for the construction of the new snagboat was made more than two years ago, and the money has been available all this time. President Cleveland's famous "pocket veto" has not operated to the detriment of the new boat, fortunately. But Major Jones has been in no particular haste about building the boat, for the very good reason that if finished it would be doomed to a period of enforced idleness. "No money; no money," is the unanswerable argument, and the just complaints made by steamboat pilots, and the growls of shippers along the Upper Willamette "rise no higher than the sound thereof." Grover's veto must answer for all this and much more. The new boat will be finished and properly equipped in good season to take advantage of the low stage of water on the upper river. This is in anticipation of the new appropriation. Should the present river and harbor bill follow the same melancholy pathway of the preceding one, then the good people must learn to cultivate the sublime virtue of patience and—wait.

The boat will be much superior in every particular to the old ones. It will be larger, and the machinery to tear out the obstructions more powerful and of later improvements. It will be of very light draft, and be able to pass over the many gravel shoals and sand bars without difficulty, and thus increase its effectiveness. The bottom and portions of the sides below the water line are made of oak, so as to more successfully withstand the almost constant wear against the rough bed of the stream.

A BOAT GRAVEYARD.

No more appropriate name was ever given any locality with reference to the nature of its surroundings, than the "boneyard," as applied to that particular stretch of the river front. Literally it is a "nautical cemetery." Several boats were found lying in ordinary that were in a tolerable condition of preservation, but there were only a few. It is a veritable grave of old boats. For nearly a quarter of a mile the beach is thickly strewn with old, dilapidated and abandoned river crafts. Here lies an ancient flatboat with yawning seams, left high and dry on the bank; there an old wood or mud scow lies, with gaping cracks, half buried in the shifting sands, with the upper works decayed; just below is found the hull of a long dismantled and abandoned craft of some description, with the rotting ribs and timbers partially covered by mud and washed by the ceaseless lapping waves. Many old water-logged boats are still afloat, but look paintless and weather-stained, and, from appearances, must soon yield to decay and join the other sunken crafts. Grouped together are seen the boats belonging to Uncle Sam—the steamer Cascades, the snagboat, the antique and unpicturesque old dredge, looking rusty and ragged, several scows, barges, and the Gen. Wright. The steamer Cascades looks clean and in good condition, while the little tug Gen. Wright with her bright, black hull and glistening upper works looks neat as a pin, and as rakish as a Corsair. But over the entire scene seemed to rest a dull, idle, listless air, emphasized by dilapidation and decay, which the soft, sweet air as it swept up from Swan island, the glorious sunlight, and the delicious, dreary glamour of the April afternoon could not dispel with their combined influences.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE'S PUBLICATION.

SALEM, April 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your article of yesterday on "Advertising Oregon," you referred to a pamphlet now being printed by me on the "Resources of Oregon," collated and prepared by the state board of agriculture by direction of the legislature, as a paper of thirty-two pages, which contains first, a general description of Oregon, and second, a particular description of the several counties, with their various features, their industries, resources, lands, productions and progressive development," etc.

The above quotation is correct as to the thirty-two pages you received, but those pages will constitute only one-fourth of the book, when completed. Besides containing the above information, there will be articles and tables on the climate of Oregon as a whole; and Astoria, Portland, East Portland, Eola, Newport, Albany, Roseburg, Bandon, Ashland, Lakeview, Linkville, Fort Klamath, La Grande, Huntington and Prineville will be treated upon separately, the major portion of the data being furnished by U. S. signal service observers stationed at those points; C. H. Hall, M. D., contributes an article on the "Prophylaxis of the Climate of Oregon."

Hon. E. B. McElroy, superintendent of public instruction, treats upon the educational advantages of Oregon; Prof. Thomas Condon, on our timber culture; Herbert Lang, Esq., on mines and mining; Hon. John Minto, on sheep husbandry; Hon. Thomas Paulsen, on our dairy interests; F. L. Whitman, on fruit culture; the fish commissioners, on our fisheries; and there will be special articles on the commercial interests of Oregon, transportation facilities, etc. It will be at least one month before the work is ready for distribution, as I am making stereotype plates of the entire work, in order that the cost of printing extra editions may be confined to paper, presswork and binding.

FRANK C. BAKER.

IT KEPT THE "SUNSET'S GOLD."

Remarkable Change of Expression on Mount Hood—A Peculiar Vision.

Mount Hood, besides having various elements of grandeur, as of altitude, contour, etc., boasts of one remarkable attribute which few great "snow cones" possess. It rarely presents just the same appearance every time one takes a look at the old peak. One writer, in describing some of the great snow mountains of Switzerland, makes use of "changing splendors." That expression applies with equal felicity to Mount Hood. There is more character and variety of expression to the mountain than that of any snow peak on the whole Pacific coast. Atmospheric conditions, state of the weather, and the appearance of the sky, all contribute to these varying aspects of the snow crested monarch. Even the seasons, and the change of the landscape around the base of the mountain, have much to do in producing the flitting moods and humors as shadowed forth by the different appearances. Residents of Oregon have noticed and noted these peculiarities, and doubtless have seen the old peak under various circumstances.

Those who looked at Mount Hood Wednesday afternoon saw it assume a new phase. Extending from the base to nearly the summit was a dense cloud. This cloud completely enveloped the lower part of the peak, and though soft and hazy-like, was perfectly opaque. Down near the base it presented a dark-blue color; a little higher the hue shaded off into a bronze-purple; from midway up to the point where the cloud ended abruptly the filmy veil was of a pale rosy tint. But the glory of the whole scene was the summit of the peak. Probably only about one-tenth of the mountain was unobscured, and this was the very tip. On that portion the sun shone with undimmed splendor, lighting it up with a brilliancy which was painful to the eye. It glowed like burnished copper for a moment and then changed to a ghostly whiteness, so that one readily fancied he could discern the snowy crystals. Looking at the grand old mountain, the lines of Bayard Taylor flitted through the mind unconsciously:

> We rise and journey onward,
> Through valleys green and old,
> When the far white Alps announce the morn,
> And keep the sunset's gold.

Only for a short time, however, could this rare vision of beauty be seen. Twenty minutes later dark masses rolled upward, obscuring the sun and leaving every trace of Mount Hood buried behind a somber pile of common-place clouds.

FOR CHEAP, FRESH VEGETABLES.

A Housekeeper Says a Few Words to the City Council.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I have never addressed a communication to your paper before, but I am a "constant reader" and have been one for upwards of twenty years. Lately I have read in it many interesting things about women. One is that women, Chinamen and criminals have no rights, but may enjoy whatever "privileges" a certain class of "privileged" persons may confer upon them; another is that women should be seen and not heard. Now, I wish to make an appeal to that august body of highly privileged characters, the city council, concerning an ordinance read at their last meeting which affects both women and Chinamen. And as I am neither young nor pretty enough to exhibit myself with effect, I must try to make myself heard. Therefore, I beg of you the privilege of addressing the city council through the columns of THE OREGONIAN, and hope I shall not meet the shocked refusal which Oliver Twist encountered when he asked for "more."

What I wish to say is this: The ordinance referred to is the result of an attempt to drive the Chinamen out of the business and benefit the grocerymen; but it will increase the expense, inconvenience and annoyance of the housekeeper. At present the Chinaman brings his vegetables to her door crisp and fresh as when they are taken from the garden. She can look over his stock and select a variety for her dinner at a small cost. If she buys of the grocer she must leave her work and her children to take care of themselves while she goes to his store to make her selections, or she must give him her order without knowing the condition of the vegetable she buys. She probably waits several hours for its delivery, and receives it in a wilted conglomerated heap, having paid much more than she pays the Chinaman. If the ordinance passes she will continue to buy of the Chinaman if they continue to sell, because it is much more convenient for her to do so: but she will, of course, have to pay much more to make up for his license. In effect, this measure is not unlike the president's proposed restriction of the tariff on wool, as it increases the expenses of those who are least able to bear it, and only brings a small sum into the city treasury, which does not need it.

AN HUMBLE SUPPLICANT.

EGGS FROM IOWA.

Remarkable Keeping Up of the Importation of an Oregon Product.

Eggs are being received here in quantities from Iowa. The shipment of eggs and butter from that region in the early winter has become common, but heretofore importations have ceased about New Year's. It seems rather strange that at this season, when the weather is delightful and the hens should be doing their best, that eggs should be shipped here from a state 2000 miles away, where the ground is frozen two feet deep and where chickens must use a pick axe to get gravel.

A gentleman who has seen a large portion of Iowa accounts for it on the ground that so many more hens are kept there than here. The whole state is thickly settled being divided into small farms of from 40 to 160 acres each and on each of these farms is kept from 100 to 200 hens. So much corn is raised in Iowa that there is no thought taken about feeding the hens. The eggs received from Iowa it is said weigh 1¾ pounds per dozen while Oregon eggs do not average more than 1¼ pounds, and they are therefore sought by bakers and others who use large quantities. It is expected that these eggs will be imported here all summer which does not speak well for the state, but probably this matter will never be rectified till the land here is divided up into small farms.

While a reporter was making inquiries concerning these imported eggs, Dick Everding came along and being asked how it was that a state where the ground was still frozen to a depth of two feet could export eggs to a state like this where summer was beginning. "Oh! that is easy enough" said Dick, "those eggs are manufactured." It looks as if among the many things needed here, an egg factory is one.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. B. Wyatt, of Santa Rosa, Cal., arrived here yesterday and will remain about two weeks.

Mr. S. G. Reed, who has been East for six weeks, left Chicago on his return Tuesday evening, and is expected here Saturday or Sunday.

Mr. Frank B. Hodgkin, special agent of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., arrived here last evening from a six weeks' trip through Idaho and the Inland Empire.

Wm. Weidner, conductor on the O. R. & N., leaves for the East to-day to visit his parents and to attend the Grand Division Order of Railroad Conductors to be held at Toronto, Ontario, May 8.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

SPRING IS RIGHT HERE,

And It Has Awakened Energies All Over the City.

How Everybody is Cleaning Up and Beautifying His Home—Activity Noticed in Every Direction—Flower Gardens.

Spring has come in real earnest, and its advent is the signal for the awakening of some of the dormant energies which are popularly supposed to slumber in the tranquil bosom of the average citizen and taxpayer. With the gentle spring come "thoughts of love," according to the bard; and so, with that particular season, comes the impulse to clean up back yards, make flower beds, beat and dust carpets, renovate unwholesome cellars and burn rubbish. During the past two weeks very much of this sort of necessary work has been accomplished in the city. We say necessary, for it improves the sanitary conditions of the household, at the same time contributes to individual comfort and adds to the general appearance of things.

Housewives, with a commendable domestic ambition, have for a number of days been actively and cheerfully engaged in setting things to rights within doors, while less aspiring husbands, brothers and fathers have not been altogether idle with reference to the state of back yards, cellars and front-door grass plots and flower patches. In this class of work, however, the hired girl and the professional gardener and general-do-all-kinds-of work have cut no unimportant figure. What has really been accomplished, from washing windows down to sweeping off dirty side walks, during the past fortnight in Portland would fill to repletion a large domestic volume.

A great many residence grounds are being improved and embellished in a handsome way by the cultivated taste of the florists and landscape gardeners. New, rich beds have been prepared for the reception of tiny seeds, bulbs or delicate flowering slips, while old ones have been spaded, fertilized, leveled and fashioned. Exotic shrubs have commenced to peep forth half timorously from their silken bands, tempted by the soft, balmy April air and the smiling, cloudless heavens; while the many varieties of deciduous growth, native to Oregon soil and climate, are on the eve of bursting into the full glory of leaf and flower. Pruners are not idle these magnificent days, and the metallic "clip, clip," of their long, sharp shears is heard on all sides. Hedge rows, and the lopped appearance of smaller shrubs and evergreen boughs, bear abundant witness of the busy hands of the pruners. Grass plats and fragrant lawns are not neglected in the steady march of renovation and improvement. On every hand is heard the clicking of the mower, while the air is redolent with the odor of "new mown hay." Flower beds are breaking into the full promise of bloom, while swelling buds and lengthening leaves proclaim the advent of springtide. Tulips and other earlier varieties are out in great abundance, and in hundreds of yards the former flame and flaunt their brilliant and variegated hues to the admiration of all.

Extending beyond the narrower confines of cellar, yard and dwelling, the march of spring activities are no less marked and encouraging. Buildings, it is true, are going up in all portions of the city, and throughout the outlying suburban districts; but the improvement and renovation of older grounds are moving forward with even pace. In a great many localities this kind of work is going ahead. Old, rotten, sunken sidewalks are being torn up and replaced with new plank; streets which have been well worn by travel are being overhauled; decayed and dilapidated fences have vanished and new, substantial ones now flourish with all the freshness and brightness of new paint. Added to the list are many ancient woodsheds, barns and outhouses which enterprising owners, catching the combined inspiration of progress and the spring, have torn down and given to the bonfire

These are certainly substantial evidences of healthful growth, and indicate no less palpably the steady development of the higher stages of civilization, and the advancement of taste and the refinements of city life. Verily spring is here with both feet, and Portland is moving on in her ceaseless career of prosperity.

SUIT ON A BOND.

The Brother for a Marion County Criminal Seeks to Evade Payment.

The case of George W. Belt vs. W. W. Spaulding and Cleveland Rockwell, comes up for trial to-day before Judge Shattuck in department No. 1 of the state circuit court. This is a case brought to Multnomah from Marion county on a change of venue, and grows out of bonds given for the appearance of a criminal. Dr. Geo. H. Davis was arrested at Salem charged with committing an abortion on Lizzie Yergen, and was bound over June 18, 1887, by Justice of the Peace O'Donnell of East Salem, in the sum of $2000, to await the action of the grand jury. Davis' brother, a resident of Marion county, desiring the prisoner released came to the Portland Trust Co., of Oregon, deposited $2000 with them and asked them to become bondsmen. As a corporation cannot go on a bond, the company furnished bondsmen in the person of two of their directors, viz: W. W. Spaulding and Cleveland Rockwell.

Dr. Davis disappeared and George W. Belt, the district attorney for the Third district seeks to recover the amount of the bond. Payment is resisted by Davis's brother, who is practically the defendant in the suit, on the ground that the bond is not valid, because the prisoner was bound over for abortion, and there is no such crime on the statute books of Oregon. It is claimed that he should have been held for manslaughter. The grand jury indicted him for manslaughter.

The case came up before Judge Bean of the Second district (sitting for Judge Boise) who decided on a demurrer that the bond was valid, but a change of venue was granted for the reason that the nominal defendants were residents of Multnomah county. Mr. Belt in person and W. H. Holmes appear for the plaintiff; Moreland & Masters and George H. Burnett for the defendants.

The Portland Trust Company is fully protected and merely awaits the decision of the court as to whether the amount of the bond shall be paid.

TO CARRY LUMBER TO CHINA.

A Vessel Owned by a Portlander En Route Here From Hong Kong.

When Mr. William Dunbar, of this city, was in Hong Kong a few weeks since, he purchased, in conjunction with a gentleman there, the British iron bark Kitty. Yesterday he received a cablegram stating that the vessel, after being dry-docked and thoroughly overhauled and painted, had been chartered by Lai Hing, one of the leading merchants of Hong Kong, and had sailed on the 13th for this port with a full cargo of Chinese merchandise and hemp for the Portland cordage works. As the Colonia sailed about the same time, the two will have an opportunity to test their speed.

The Kitty is of 830 tons register and carries about 1200 tons. She is intended for the lumber trade between the Columbia river and Chinese ports, and will make two trips a year. She has a capacity for 650,000 feet of lumber, and her going on this route will help the mills of Oregon to some extent and will be the means of starting a trade which may be increased. It would be a good thing for this city if more would show the enterprise exhibited by Mr. Dunbar, and he will have the best wishes of all for his success in this venture.

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATER.—The continued popularity of that brightest and best of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, "The Mikado," received additional tribute last evening when it was witnessed by the largest house of the week. The Juvenile Opera Company has not appeared to better advantage in any opera which they have given, with the exception, perhaps, of "Olivette," which they give with an abandon that is most amusing. Teddy Gamble as Koko was simply immense. His entering song as well as his topical song, was vociferously encored, and his humorous acting highly appreciated. He is a natural comedian and if he improves as he grows in years will make his mark on the comic stage. Misses Camille Cleveland as Yum-Yum, Julia Martin as Pitti-Sing and little Stella May as Peep-Bo, all looked well and acted with a most delightful *naivete*, the last especially, by her earnestness and cuteness, being very amusing. Master George Beban was a fine Mikado, his clear, ringing voice doing full justice to the music of his role. Miss Emma Berg sang the difficult role of Katisha correctly and with a smoothness hardly to be expected in one so young, and she threw an amount of dramatic force into her acting that would have done credit to an old professional. Altogether the performance was one that would have been creditable to a company of older and more experienced people. To-night "Olivette," which is admittedly the Juvenile's best work.

THE NEW STOCK YARDS.

Ample Accommodation to be Provided for the Care of Cattle.

The purposes and plans of the Union Stock Yard Company, recently incorporated and organized, are to establish stock yards in the north end of the city, ample not only for the present but for future needs, and to give facilities for shippers on all the lines of railroad centering here. Hitherto there have been two small stock yards. The one owned by J. H. Rathburn on the eastside while not a losing investment, did not prosper for the reason that shipments of cattle were so irregular. Sometimes more were received than the yard could accommodate, and then there would be long periods with no arrivals at all. Mr. Rathburn has surrendered his lease from the O. & C. railroad, and will vacate the premises between now and the first of May.

The other yard is in the north end of the city, a short distance this side of the bone yards. It was provided by the Northern Pacific Terminal Company to accommodate shipments on the Northern Pacific. As caring for stock is not a part of the Terminal Company's business, all they could furnish was a lot of corrals. When stock came in shippers made arrangements with the train men to unload them and with section men to feed them. There was no system, and while the charges were never unreasonable, shippers were put to a great deal of bother.

The new company will remedy all this. The officers are: President, W. H. Holcomb; vice-president, J. M. Buckley; secretary and treasurer, E. L. Brown; superintendent, J. H. Rathburn. They are familiar with the needs of the cattle trade and will provide for it. The present yards at the north end will be enlarged, cattle will be received by the company from cars, cared for and fed, and if desired, stock sent on consignment will be sold. The completion of the railroad bridge next month will give the O. R. & N. and the O. & C. ready access to the new yards.

HOLLADAY'S EAST SIDE PROPERTY.

An Opinion that it Will Sell for More than Half a Million.

The announcement in yesterday's OREGONIAN that the stock of Oregon Real Estate Association owned by the estate of Ben Holladay would be sold at auction furnished the real estate men and investors of Portland a very interesting theme for conversation. There was a great deal of estimating as to what the property would sell for. About a year ago J. P. O. Lownsdale, P. W. Gillette and T. A. Patterson, all three very conservative men, appraised the property officially as worth $500,000. Since that time the railroad bridge has been built, a street line run out and another line projected with good prospects of success. These have added from 10 to 25 per cent. to the selling value of the land, and when the general advance in real estate on the east side is considered, it is safe to predict that the property will bring $600,000 in the market if sold in lots and blocks.

Said a well known real estate man to an OREGONIAN reporter: "I think it is a mistake to put the stock under the hammer instead of the property itself. Some men, anxious to invest, will hesitate to go into so large a real estate transaction when they know who their partners are to be. I am satisfied that at forced sale the property will bring over half a million, which would leave Mrs. Holladay, after paying the debts, about $150,000. Still I would not be surprised if the stock sold for well toward half a million, and I am certain if the creditors attempt to buy it in for the amount of the judgment only, they will find others who will make them pay considerably more in order to get it."

NOT PLEASED WITH THE HOLY LAND.

A Portlander Who Got His Satisfy of Locusts, Wild Honey, Et Cetera.

Mr. D. P. Thompson and party, including the irrepressible and skeptical Henderson, whose lack of veneration has so shocked Mr. Thompson, arrived at Paris two days since. Henderson wrote from Vienna, expressing his joy at once more being in a land of civilization, where beer and bolognas and pretzels can be found, and where a Christian tongue is spoken, even if it is one he cannot understand.

He says he got his everlasting satisfy of a Holy Land where there is a surfeit of things spiritual and a disgusting dearth of things spirituous; where one has to live on camel beef and pre-historic butter, to say nothing of locusts and wild honey. He says it is not strange that prohibition can be enforced in Damascus (accent on the first syllable) when it is possible to oblige all women to conceal their faces in public. When this can be done here, prohibition can also be enforced, and he thinks that people who favor one of these things would probably be willing to try the other. As for himself, he does not favor either and will probably remain in a country where these things are not agitated till no more is heard of prohibition here.

LOCAL NOTES.

"Olivette" at the New Park to-night.

The sale of reserved seats for Frederick Warde's engagement opens to-morrow morning at Prentice's.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday for D. W. Kennedy and Rachael J. How, and Wm. Turner and Mary Davies.

This evening Judge Deady will begin his course of lectures on constitutional law, before the law school of the university of Oregon.

Louis Barin, of Oregon City, wandered into a sort of political headquarters yesterday and caused much mirth by asking for a drink of water.

All hopes of the recovery of Postoffice Inspector George Mason have been abandoned and his death may be announced at any moment.

Citizenship intentions were declared yesterday by Wm. M. Worden and Walter Richard Gramorgan, Englishmen, and Albert Fleischbauer, a German.

The county court yesterday directed the publication of a petition from Ann E. Powell, widow of David Powell, to sell her dower in certain lands belonging to the estate.

A. Anderson's candy store on Washington street, near Fifth, was entered Tuesday night by a burglar, who obtained $10 or 12 in money and a quantity of tobacco. No clue to the thief.

A building permit was issued yesterday by the superintendent of streets for the erection of a two-story dwelling for A. P. DeLin, to cost $4000, at the corner of Gibbs and Corbett streets.

The captain of the British ship Forfarshire yesterday received word that Charles Neilson, Swedish sailor whom he left at Astoria sick with consumption, died yesterday morning.

Corvallis *Times:* Hunting is reported as being good in this section and wild geese are being slaughtered in abundance. The birds are in fine condition and our nimrods are improving their opportunity.

Mr. J. T. Gregg, of Marion county, has been appointed secretary of the republican state committee. The committee will open rooms in a few days in the Portland Savings bank building on Washington street.

Veal has been very scarce this spring, but is now coming in plentifully. A number of fine dressed hogs also came in on the westside train yesterday. Good mutton still continues scarce, and lamb is rather small for the time of year, but very juicy.

On the meeting of the U. S. district court yesterday morning, Mr. Whalley closed his argument for the O. & C. R. R. Co. in the case of Holland vs. Brown & McCabe et al. Mr. Mallory then made an argument in behalf of Brown & McCabe, and Mr. Effinger closed for the plaintiff. The case was taken under advisement.

THE

Canvassing Comm

Watering the

To-day the commi

Multnomah Driving

for funds to pay for

House road will begin

to finish up in two days

as follows: D. S.

H. C. Leonard, E. S.

Burrell, B. F. Hayden

In these days of many

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House road is entitled to

THE LATE EMPEROR'S

It is related, says the

Zeitung, that many years ago

the celebrated watering

William drank the mineral

glass presented to him by

Queen Louise. The girl who

mineral water accidentally

was extremely sad and

after the departure of the

received a magnificent gold

the miniature of the emperor

ing inscription: "I have

against you."

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G. CO

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Continued Success of the

JUVENILE OPERA

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY)

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CHILD OF THE

Grand Farewell Performance

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JOHN P. HOWE, Lessee

Limited Engagement,

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Monday, April 23,

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Reserved Seats at Prentice's morning.

Prices—Opera Chairs $1 50; Center 50c; Gallery 25. No extra

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THURSDAY EVENING,

Ticket, admitting Gentleman and

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UNITARIAN CHU

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL

At 8 o'clock.

An Interesting Musical and Literary will be given at the Unitarian church, the proceeds to be devoted to the Free of this city. Admission 50 cents.

THE GRAND OPENING

—OF THE—

GERMANIA GARDE

FINEST RESORT IN PORTLAND

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The Great Battle

Admission 50c; Children

This unequaled exhibition 10 P.M. On Sundays from Third street between Ash and

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Is a pure and essential It contains all the valuable opium in natural combination ness of the stomach headache, etc.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC., mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS San Francisco,

Weak, Undeveloped Par fully Enlarged & Strengthened. Full partic ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo

THE EAST SIDE.

A Woman and Child Frightfully Burned in a Dwelling.

The Use of Coal Oil, and an Accident to a Stove the Cause—Improvements in Every Direction.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a small house on the southwest corner of N and Seventh streets, belonging to Mrs. A. E. West, a Portland lady, and it was entirely destroyed. It was occupied by Fred Stoker and family. He has two children, one a babe about five months old, and the other a girl 4 years old. Mr. Stoker has been in the employ of Listman, and was at work over the river at the time. The fire took place in this way: Mrs. Stoker was endeavoring to make a fire in the stove, and in order to do so poured coal oil into the stove, which in some way fell down, scattering the oil over the floor. This ignited and quickly communicated to the woman's clothing, enveloping her in flames. She sprung out of the window, which faces over the slough. Some men at work on the bridge, seeing the flames, ran to the house, and got there about the time she was coming out of the window. She called to them to save her babe, who was inside the house, and then dashed down the hill into the slough. By the time she reached the water her clothes were partly burned off of her. Her arms from her elbows down, and her legs from her knees down were burned in a shocking manner. Her face was scorched badly, but not very deep. She was taken to the house of Mr. Lynch, near by. Her child was rescued from the blazing house, with its little head burned and face blistered in a fearful way, and its pitiful cries were heartrending to listen to. It was also taken to Mr. Lynch's house.

The alarm of fire was sounded and Pioneer engine company and Grant hose company responded. Two streams were turned on and the fire was checked in the house where it originated, although the house adjoining was standing only about four feet off and was damaged considerably by the water. Most everything in the first house was consumed. The furniture in the adjoining houses was taken out into the street.

The cannery building which stands on Eighth and O caught fire from a flying spark and was blazing quite briskly when it was discovered by some men, who put it out with buckets of water.

In the rear of the burning building the barn took fire, but the flames were checked.

After Mrs. Stoker and her child were taken into Mr. Lynch's house it was some time before intelligent action could be taken. People were wild with excitement and paralyzed at Mrs. Stoker's fearful condition as she paced to and fro, wringing her burnt hands until skin and flesh dropped from them. Finally Dr. S. Smith came and administered a hypodermic injection of morphine and gave other anodynes to prevent convulsions. Drs. Flynn and Smith then dressed the wounds and made her as comfortable as her condition would permit. The little infant was tenderly cared for, and under the influence of opiates was quieted, although its moans were continuous.

Mr. Stoker only a short time ago moved here from Vancouver and obtained employment. The fire destroyed almost everything he possessed. Some gentlemen started a subscription paper last night and in a short time succeeded in raising nearly $50 cash. Mr. Fulton has given the stricken family six months' house rent in the Adventists' quarter, where they will be removed to-day, if possible. M. Staffan, of Vancouver, her father, has been sent for and together with other relatives is expected to arrive to-day.

At 10 o'clock last night Dr. Smith came from Mr. Lynch's and stated that Mrs. Stoker was resting easily. The child was not resting very quiet and gave indications of having inhaled fire. It will take several days to tell what the result will be.

NOTES.

Mr. James Abraham has returned from California, where he has been on a visit for several weeks.

Mr. John Fadden is having a fine new residence built in Irving's addition that will be an ornament to the locality.

J. L. Wells has arrived from east of the mountains and will engage in the real estate business with Mr. Henry Moys.

When both street railway companies get to building their lines through the city there will be lots of activity on the east side.

It is stated that the Willamette Street Railway Company has ordered several steam motors and twelve additional cars, and several observation cars.

The new schoolhouse built in the eastern part of district 49 has been named the Fernwood. It is an adjunct to the North school in Holladay's addition and has a very pretty location.

It is understood that there will be a special council meeting called next Monday night to act on the Dekum street line ordinance and certain matters pertaining to Sixteenth street.

There is a good deal of property changing hands in Powell's valley. Mr. Winter recently sold his farm of fifty acres for $1600, and Rev. McClean sold forty acres for $1500.

The steel rails for the extension of the street car line on N street to the cemetery have been delivered along that street and are ready to be put down. The track can be laid only as fast as N street is improved.

The democratic club met Wednesday night, and, among other business, requested the county central committee to fix the date of the county convention not later than the last Saturday in April. A committee was appointed to secure a speaker for the next meeting.

The ball given in the armory hall Wednesday night proved a grand success. There were nearly a hundred couples in attendance, and the affair was managed with excellent skill. It was the ball given by the young men to the ladies of the Leap Year social club. The young ladies have given some very successful balls, and the one given last night was in return for past favors.

EARLY SALMON.

Large Receipts from Oregon City Shipped East—Getting Ready at the Cascades.

The Columbia has begun to rise at the Cascades and is coming up about a foot a day. Fishermen there are beginning to get their wheels in order and the fishermen who use dip nets are getting ready their little platforms along the bluffs at the upper Cascades. Some blue-back salmon have been caught in seines, and in a short time if the warm weather continues the wheels and dip nets will be going merrily and the delicious little blue-blacks will be as thick as spatter, in the market. It is probable that now the chinook salmon finding the snow water pouring down will turn their noses up the Columbia instead of turning off into the Willamette as the majority of them appear to have been doing so far this season.

The shipments of salmon from Oregon City and the Clackamas have been unusually large this spring and daily large lots of fish brought from them have been shipped East from this city. The Eastern people are getting to be large consumers of Oregon salmon both fresh and canned. From one to four car loads of canned salmon are received here on the Astoria boats for shipment East. A few years since about all the canned salmon was shipped to England, but it now looks as if our Eastern cousins were bound to share the products of the Columbia with John Bull.

AN HISTORIC INCIDENT.

PORTLAND, April 18, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

An article, "Historic Ground," published in Wednesday's OREGONIAN, touches on the execution of Sergt. Trotter by order of Gen. Wayne, when that general had his forces rendezvoused at Legionville, below Pittsburg.

This is not a matter of tradition, but of recorded history as well.

The Trotter family lived near Pittsburg, in the limits of what is now Baldwin township. Two brothers were in the same company and under Gen. Wayne's command. The sergeant received a furlough to visit his home. Not reporting promptly at the expiration of his time, a guard was ordered out to apprehend him. The guard met him within an hour's walk of the camp, hastening thither. He was at once placed under arrest, given a "drum-head" court-martial for desertion, sentenced to death, and executed the next morning. His brother begged to be spared the spectacle of the sergeant's execution, but was forced to be present. This younger and remaining brother lived to an advanced age. He was often an unbidden but always welcome guest at the house of the writer's father, and I have often heard him relate the circumstance of the tragic death of his brother, the incidents of which cast a melancholy shadow over the old man's life. I knew a number of eye-witnesses to this and many other arbitrary acts of "Mad Anthony"—old men when the writer was taking his first lessons in military evolutions.

The soldier of to-day knows but little of the terrible despotism under which the soldiers of our earlier history fitted themselves for battle. PENNSYLVANIA.

AN ORGAN'S WAYWARDNESS.

It Couldn't "Get in on the Ground Floor," and is Therefore Deeply Dissatisfied With the Ring.

What has caused the Portland *News* to fall out with "the ring?" This is question asked by several persons, who have noticed of late that the *News* is against the republican ticket. It has always been understood that the *News* was a "ring" organ. It certainly is the personal organ of Senator Mitchell, to conciliate whose friends the ticket, as to the hold-over senators at least, was undoubtedly made up. Yet the *News* is "agin the ring." The reason ought to be stated.

John D. Wilcox, who advertises himself as proprietor of the *News*, is disappointed as to a "career" he thought he saw before him. Just before the republican nominations were made he went to the ring managers, with these demands, to-wit: First, that he be paid $1500, in cash for the support of his paper during the campaign. Second, that he be assured one-half the profits of the office of district attorney for the benefit of his partner, R. M. Dement, and his paper. Third, that he be given a place on the legislative ticket for himself. On these conditions he would support the programme of the ring and the republican ticket otherwise there would be blood on the political moon. He came before the managers with these demands, almost in the very words of Iago:

By the faith of man,
I know my price: I am worth no worse a place.

But the ring managers didn't see it in that light. Mr. Wilcox was told that this kind of deal couldn't be made, and he has since been in an unhappy frame of mind about the selfish, unfair, venal and treacherous methods of the ring.

Mistakes are often made in politics, and here seems to be one of them. Here was an offer on the part of the *News* to go into a fair and square arrangement with the ring, and to give the ring its honest support—for sufficient consideration. The offer was not accepted, and now there is trouble. No doubt Johnny Wilcox sincerely feels that if his demands had been granted the ring programme would be much more worthy of support than it is, and his paper could now honestly commend the whole thing to those who like purity, good faith and honest dealing in politics.

The episode, as Dawne used to say, may furnish a suggestion to Senator Mitchell that if he wishes to have any standing in the republican circles in Oregon he would do well to "look a little wit" for his organ.

A GREAT ACTOR COMING.

Frederick Warde to Make His Appearance Here Next Week.

Frederick Warde, who is worthy of a place in the very front rank of American tragedians, will visit Portland professionally in a few days. He will make his appearance at New Park theatre Monday evening, April 23. Owing to the date fixed for the commencement of Mr. Warde's engagement in San Francisco April 30, the season here will of necessity be brief, lasting only five nights. His company number fifteen persons, and the support will be prompt and efficient. Miss Eugenie Blair is the leading lady of the company. She visited Portland last year with Mr. Warde's company, and made a very favorable impression as a talented and pleasing actress. Miss Margaret Pierce who also visited Portland last year, is a member of the present company. Mr. Clarence Handyside is the leading man and is spoken of in complimentary terms by the press. Among the principal support may be mentioned Joseph Ransome, L. F. Rand, Walter H. Edwards and Wm. Stuart.

Of Mr. Warde, as the star attraction, it seems wholly needless to speak. He has often appeared before the best and most critical of Portland audiences in his greatest roles. No higher encomium can be bestowed on him as a gentleman and a finished actor than the statement that Mr. Warde is a great favorite with the Portland public. Heretofore his engagements here have been brilliant in an artistic sense, and profitable financially. The coming season promises to be no exception to preceding ones.

Besides "Virginius," "Galba" and "Richard III," Mr. Warde will appear in a new play, "Gaston Cadol." This play was written expressly for Mr. Warde by Celia Logan. It has met with marked favor and success wherever produced. "Gaston Cadol" is not a tragedy, but is a romantic military drama. Forty people appear in this play, and the costumes are very picturesque. Mr. Warde opens the next season with an engagement of eight weeks at Fifth Avenue theater, New York.

A RESTAURANT FAILURE.

H. Mueller Makes an Assignment—Liabilities $4771—Assets $5000.

Yesterday H. Mueller, proprietor of the restaurant in the Esmond hotel, made an assignment to Alexander Bernstein for the benefit of his creditors. The assets as set down in the deed of assignment are:

Restaurant fixtures, furniture, desks, lease	$4500
Solvent accounts	500
	$5000

LIABILITIES.

Trafoli, Berges & Co.,	San Francisco	$40
Upham & Co.,	"	165
—— Carpy,	"	290
Thomas Guinean,	Portland	880
A H Johnson,	"	700
Mark Levy,	"	125
S. Sweet,	"	750
Thomas Johnson,	"	19
M. Seller & Co.,	"	187
The A. P. Hotaling Co.,	"	25
M. A. Gunst & Co.,	"	60
F. M. Cohn & Co.,	"	60
J. D. Meyer,	"	19
Fleischner, Mayer & Co.,	"	44
Mrs. Mueller,	"	1300
Mount Hood Laundry,	"	20
Labor to employes		157
		$4771

Mr. Guinean has a chattel mortgage on the property, and it is thought this will be foreclosed and the restaurant reopened under Mr. Guinean's management within a day or two.

THE OSWEGO IRON WORKS.

Preparations in Every Department Going Forward Steadily—Mining to Commence Soon.

Work is going ahead favorably in all the various departments of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company's works at Oswego. The new dam is about complete; work will be commenced on the four miles of side tracks next week, and it is expected to have them completed by the time the furnace is ready to begin operations. The brick yard will be started up next week and a million of bricks will be made.

Timbering of the new mine has been commenced and forty-five men are at work. The site for the bunkers and side tracks has been blasted out and work commenced on the road thereto, and it is expected that the work of taking out ore will be commenced in two weeks. The pipe foundry is approaching completion. In short, all the numerous parts which are to form the grand whole of the company's works are moving forward simultaneously toward completion, and it is confidently expected that the works will be in active operation by the 1st of July.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT.

Holland, administrator, vs. Brown & McCabe et al; argument completed and case submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Thos. J. Jones vs. Jennie Hayne et al.; decree for plaintiff for $1225.45.

John G. Nelson, a native of Switzerland, naturalized.

THE "FANNIE POTTER."

The Finest Steamer in Oregon Waters Rapidly Approaching Completion.

Few Signs of the Old Wide West Remain to be Seen in the New Craft—A Powerful New Snag Boat.

Just at present there is manifested a good deal of activity at the old boneyard, which fronts the river in the northern part of the city. Yesterday an OREGONIAN reporter made a flying visit to that part of the town, and found things as lively there as anywhere else within the city limits. A small army of men are constantly at work on the new and elegant steamer Fannie Potter, which lies on the stocks. Carpenters, boiler makers, machinists, painters and glaziers, were found mingling in a sort of "orderly confusion," if the paradoxical expression is admissible, and all just as busy as bees in June. The crash of saws, clatter of hammers, and the loud ringing clangor of the boiler makers, all combined to produce a half-deafening and bewildering din. However, this busy scene, and the loud notes of human industry are some of the many cheerful indications that Portland is moving steadily forward in the course of improvement.

Mr. J. H. Steffen, who has personal charge of the work, was seen here, there and everywhere, giving directions to the men, and pushing the different departments of labor as rapidly forward as possible. Practically, the Fannie Potter, when completed, will be a new boat. In one sense, the once elegant and swift steamer Wide West has been rebuilt, but when one comes to look at the new boat, which is rapidly approaching the finishing touches, there is very little of the Wide West left—at least only small portions that are recognizable. Nearly all the traces of the old boat are obliterated—swallowed up and absorbed in the new work. And then the original plan has been almost entirely remodeled. The new steamer has been lengthened, made wider, and changed from a stern-wheeler to a side-wheeler. Much yet remains to be done notwithstanding the large force of men employed, and the great degree of activity evinced. A dozen or more men are employed in planking the hull, and probably two-thirds of that part of the work is finished. After this will follow the caulking and painting. The deck is not more than half finished, but not less than fifteen or twenty carpenters are occupied on that portion of the work. Several men were also engaged in overhauling the huge boiler, which is already in its proper place. Massive timbers, which are to constitute the foundation for the two great engines are being fashioned and placed down on the deck. The new cylinders which were recently cast, are still at the foundry being bored and trimmed. A portion of the frame for the wheel houses is already up and this part of the work is keeping pace with the other portions. Finished portions of the new steamer are receiving the first and second coats of paint, so that no part will be left much in the rear. She will be by all odds the largest, swiftest and most elegant side wheel steamer on the North Pacific coast excepting, of course, the steel steamers Olympian and Alaskan. All the work is being done in a very substantial manner, and the necessary features of elegance in finish and completeness of accommodations will not be omitted. "She will be a regular daisy," said an old steamboat man yesterday to the reporter, as he stood gazing admiringly at the new boat. "And when she is finished," he added with a significant wink, "it is my private opinion that the Fannie will make it very tropical for all comers in the way of speed."

THE NEW SNAGBOAT.

A short distance above the Fannie Potter, the new government snagboat lies on the ways. A small force of men are engaged on the boat, but the work is progressing very satisfactorily. Already the hull is nearly finished. The boat will have a stern-wheel and be capable of propelling itself up and down the Willamette on the annual campaign against snags, logs and other obstructions. The appropriation for the construction of the new snagboat was made more than two years ago, and the money has been available all this time. President Cleveland's famous "pocket veto" has not operated to the detriment of the new boat, fortunately. But Major Jones has been in no particular haste about building the boat, for the very good reason that if finished it would be doomed to a period of enforced idleness. "No money; no money," is the unanswerable argument, and the just complaints made by steamboat pilots, and the growls of shippers along the Upper Willamette "rise no higher than the sound thereof." Grover's veto must answer for all this and much more. The new boat will be finished and properly equipped in good season to take advantage of the low stage of water on the upper river. This is in anticipation of the new appropriation. Should the present river and harbor bill follow the same melancholy pathway of the preceding one, then the good people must learn to cultivate the sublime virtue of patience and—wait.

The boat will be much superior in every particular to the old ones. It will be larger, and the machinery to tear out the obstructions more powerful and of later improvements. It will be of very light draft, and be able to pass over the many gravel shoals and sand bars without difficulty, and thus increase its effectiveness. The bottom and portions of the sides below the water line are made of oak, so as to more successfully withstand the almost constant wear against the rough bed of the stream.

A BOAT GRAVEYARD.

No more appropriate name was ever given any locality with reference to the nature of its surroundings, than the "boneyard," as applied to that particular stretch of the river front. Literally it is a "nautical cemetery." Several boats were found lying in ordinary that were in a tolerable condition of preservation, but there were only a few. It is a veritable grave of old boats. For nearly a quarter of a mile the beach is thickly strewn with old, dilapidated and abandoned river crafts. Here lies an ancient flatboat with yawning seams, left high and dry on the bank; there an old wood or mud scow lies, with gaping cracks, half buried in the shifting sands, with the upper works decayed; just below is found the hull of a long dismantled and abandoned craft of some description, with the rotting ribs and timbers partially covered by mud and washed by the ceaseless lapping waves. Many old water-logged boats are still afloat, but look paintless and weather-stained, and, from appearances, must soon yield to decay and join the other sunken crafts. Grouped together are seen the boats belonging to Uncle Sam—the steamer Cascades, the snagboat, the antique and unpicturesque old dredge, looking rusty and ragged, several scows, barges, and the Gen. Wright. The steamer Cascades looks clean and in good condition, while the little tug Gen. Wright with her bright, black hull and glistening upper works looks neat as a pin, and as rakish as a Corsair. But over the entire scene seemed to rest a dull, idle, listless air, emphasized by dilapidation and decay, which the soft, sweet air as it swept up from Swan island, the glorious sunlight, and the delicious, dreary glamour of the April afternoon could not dispel with their combined influences.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE'S PUBLICATION.

SALEM, April 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your article of yesterday on "Advertising Oregon," you referred to a pamphlet now being printed by me on the "Resources of Oregon," collated and prepared by the state board of agriculture by direction of the legislature, as a paper of thirty-two pages, which contains first, a general description of Oregon, and second, a particular description of the several counties, with their various features, their industries, resources, lands, productions and progressive development," etc.

The above quotation is correct as to the thirty-two pages you received, but those pages will constitute only one-fourth of the book, when completed. Besides containing the above information, there will be articles and tables on the climate of Oregon as a whole; and Astoria, Portland, East Portland, Eola, Newport, Albany, Roseburg, Bandon, Ashland, Lakeview, Linkville, Fort Klamath, La Grande, Huntington and Prineville will be treated upon separately, the major portion of the data being furnished by U. S. signal service observers stationed at those points; C. H. Hall, M. D., contributes an article on the "Prophylaxis of the Climate of Oregon."

Hon. E. B. McElroy, superintendent of public instruction, treats upon the educational advantages of Oregon; Prof. Thomas Condon, on our timber culture; Herbert Lang, Esq., on mines and mining; Hon. John Minto, on sheep husbandry; Hon. Thomas Paulsen, on our dairy interests; F. L. Whitman, on fruit culture; the fish commissioners, on our fisheries; and there will be special articles on the commercial interests of Oregon, transportation facilities, etc. It will be at least one month before the work is ready for distribution, as I am making stereotype plates of the entire work, in order that the cost of printing extra editions may be confined to paper, presswork and binding.

FRANK C. BAKER.

IT KEPT THE "SUNSET'S GOLD."

Remarkable Change of Expression on Mount Hood—A Peculiar Vision.

Mount Hood, besides having various elements of grandeur, as of altitude, contour, etc., boasts of one remarkable attribute which few great "snow cones" possess. It rarely presents just the same appearance every time one takes a look at the old peak. One writer, in describing some of the great snow mountains of Switzerland, makes use of "changing splendors." That expression applies with equal felicity to Mount Hood. There is more character and variety of expression to the mountain than that of any snow peak on the whole Pacific coast. Atmospheric conditions, state of the weather, and the appearance of the sky, all contribute to these varying aspects of the snow crested monarch. Even the seasons, and the change of the landscape around the base of the mountain, have much to do in producing the flitting moods and humors as shadowed forth by the different appearances. Residents of Oregon have noticed and noted these peculiarities, and doubtless have seen the old peak under various circumstances.

Those who looked at Mount Hood Wednesday afternoon saw it assume a new phase. Extending from the base to nearly the summit was a dense cloud. This cloud completely enveloped the lower part of the peak, and though soft and hazy-like, was perfectly opaque. Down near the base it presented a dark-blue color; a little higher the hue shaded off into a bronze-purple; from midway up to the point where the cloud ended abruptly the filmy veil was of a pale rosy tint. But the glory of the whole scene was the summit of the peak. Probably only about one-tenth of the mountain was unobscured, and this was the very tip. On that portion the sun shone with undimmed splendor, lighting it up with a brilliancy which was painful to the eye. It glowed like burnished copper for a moment and then changed to a ghostly whiteness, so that one readily fancied he could discern the snowy crystals. Looking at the grand old mountain, the lines of Bayard Taylor flitted through the mind unconsciously:

We rise and journey onward,
Through valleys green and old,
When the far white Alps announce the morn,
And keep the sunset's gold.

Only for a short time, however, could this rare vision of beauty be seen. Twenty minutes later dark masses rolled upward, obscuring the sun and leaving every trace of Mount Hood buried behind a somber pile of common-place clouds.

FOR CHEAP, FRESH VEGETABLES.

A Housekeeper Says a Few Words to the City Council.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I have never addressed a communication to your paper before, but I am a "constant reader" and have been one for upwards of twenty years. Lately I have read in it many interesting things about women. One is that women, Chinamen and criminals have no rights, but may enjoy whatever "privileges" a certain class of "privileged" persons may confer upon them; another is that women should be seen and not heard. Now, I wish to make an appeal to that august body of highly privileged characters, the city council, concerning an ordinance read at their last meeting which affects both women and Chinamen. And as I am neither young nor pretty enough to exhibit myself with effect, I must try to make myself heard. Therefore, I beg of you the privilege of addressing the city council through the columns of THE OREGONIAN, and hope I shall not meet the shocked refusal which Oliver Twist encountered when he asked for "more."

What I wish to say is this: The ordinance referred to is the result of an attempt to drive the Chinamen out of the business and benefit the grocerymen; but it will increase the expense, inconvenience and annoyance of the housekeeper. At present the Chinaman brings his vegetables to her door crisp and fresh as when they are taken from the garden. She can look over his stock and select a variety for her dinner at a small cost. If she buys of the grocer she must leave her work and her children to take care of themselves while she goes to his store to make her selections, or she must give him her order without knowing the condition of the vegetable she buys. She probably waits several hours for its delivery, and receives it in a wilted conglomerated heap, having paid much more than she pays the Chinaman. If the ordinance passes she will continue to buy of the Chinaman if they continue to sell, because it is much more convenient for her to do so; but she will, of course, have to pay much more to make up for his license. In effect, this measure is not unlike the president's proposed restriction of the tariff on wool, as it increases the expenses of those who are least able to bear it, and only brings a small sum into the city treasury, which does not need it.

AN HUMBLE SUPPLICANT.

EGGS FROM IOWA.

Remarkable Keeping Up of the Importation of an Oregon Product.

Eggs are being received here in quantities from Iowa. The shipment of eggs and butter from that region in the early winter has become common, but heretofore importations have ceased about New Year's. It seems rather strange that at this season, when the weather is delightful and the hens should be doing their best, that eggs should be shipped here from a state 2000 miles away, where the ground is frozen two feet deep and where chickens must use a pick axe to get gravel.

A gentleman who has seen a large portion of Iowa accounts for it on the ground that so many more hens are kept there than here. The whole state is thickly settled being divided into small farms of from 40 to 160 acres each and on each of these farms is kept from 100 to 200 hens. So much corn is raised in Iowa that there is no thought taken about feeding the hens. The eggs received from Iowa it is said weigh 1¾ pounds per dozen while Oregon eggs do not average more than 1¼ pounds, and they are therefore sought by bakers and others who use large quantities. It is expected that these eggs will be imported here all summer which does not speak well for the state, but probably this matter will never be rectified till the land here is divided up into small farms.

While a reporter was making inquiries concerning these imported eggs, Dick Everding came along and being asked how it was that a state where the ground was still frozen to a depth of two feet could export eggs to a state like this where summer was beginning. "Oh! that is easy enough" said Dick, "those eggs are manufactured." It looks as if among the many things needed here, an egg factory is one.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. B. Wyatt, of Santa Rosa, Cal., arrived here yesterday and will remain about two weeks.

Mr. S. G. Reed, who has been East for six weeks, left Chicago on his return Tuesday evening, and is expected here Saturday or Sunday.

Mr. Frank E. Hodgkin, special agent of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., arrived here last evening from a six weeks' trip through Idaho and the Inland Empire.

Wm. Weidner, conductor on the O. R. & N., leaves for the East to-day to visit his parents and to attend the Grand Division Order of Railroad Conductors to be held at Toronto, Ontario, May 8.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

SPRING IS RIGHT HERE,

And It Has Awakened Energies All Over the City.

How Everybody is Cleaning Up and Beautifying His Home—Activity Noticed in Every Direction—Flower Gardens.

Spring has come in real earnest, and its advent is the signal for the awakening of some of the dormant energies which are popularly supposed to slumber in the tranquil bosom of the average citizen and taxpayer. With the gentle spring come "thoughts of love," according to the bard; and so, with that particular season, comes the impulse to clean up back yards, make flower beds, beat and dust carpets, renovate unwholesome cellars and burn rubbish. During the past two weeks very much of this sort of necessary work has been accomplished in the city. We say necessary, for it improves the sanitary conditions of the household, at the same time contributes to individual comfort and adds to the general appearance of things.

Housewives, with a commendable domestic ambition, have for a number of days been actively and cheerfully engaged in setting things to rights within doors, while less aspiring husbands, brothers and fathers have not been altogether idle with reference to the state of back yards, cellars and front-door grass plots and flower patches. In this class of work, however, the hired girl and the professional gardener and general-do-all-kinds-of work have cut no unimportant figure. What has really been accomplished, from washing windows down to sweeping off dirty side walks, during the past fortnight in Portland would fill to repletion a large domestic volume.

A great many residence grounds are being improved and embellished in a handsome way by the cultivated taste of the florists and landscape gardeners. New, rich beds have been prepared for the reception of tiny seeds, bulbs or delicate flowering slips, while old ones have been spaded, fertilized, leveled and fashioned. Exotic shrubs have commenced to peep forth half timorously from their silken bands, tempted by the soft, balmy April air and the smiling, cloudless heavens, while the many varieties of deciduous growth, native to Oregon soil and climate, are on the eve of bursting into the full glory of leaf and flower. Pruners are not idle these magnificent days, and the metallic 'clip, clip," of their long, sharp shears is heard on all sides. Hedge rows, and the lopped appearance of smaller shrubs and evergreen boughs, bear abundant witness of the busy hands of the pruners. Grass plats and fragrant lawns are not neglected in the steady march of renovation and improvement. On every hand is heard the clicking of the mower, while the air is redolent with the odor of "new mown hay." Flower beds are breaking into the full promise of bloom, while swelling buds and lengthening leaves proclaim the advent of springtide. Tulips and other earlier varieties are out in great abundance, and in hundreds of yards the former flame and flaunt their brilliant and variegated hues to the admiration of all.

Extending beyond the narrower confines of cellar, yard and dwelling, the march of spring activities are no less marked and encouraging. Buildings, it is true, are going up in all portions of the city, and throughout the outlying suburban districts; but the improvement and renovation of older grounds are moving forward with even pace. In a great many localities this kind of work is going ahead. Old, rotten, sunken sidewalks are being torn up and replaced with new plank; streets which have been well worn by travel are being overhauled; decayed and dilapidated fences have vanished and new, substantial ones now flourish with all the freshness and brightness of new paint. Added to the list are many ancient woodsheds, barns and outhouses which enterprising owners, catching the combined inspiration of progress and the spring, have torn down and given to the bonfire

These are certainly substantial evidences of healthful growth, and indicate no less palpably the steady development of the higher stages of civilization, and the advancement of taste and the refinements of city life. Verily spring is here with both feet, and Portland is moving on in her ceaseless career of prosperity.

SUIT ON A BOND.

The Brother for a Marion County Criminal Seeks to Evade Payment.

The case of George W. Belt vs. W. W. Spaulding and Cleveland Rockwell, comes up for trial to-day before Judge Shattuck in department No. 1 of the state circuit court. This is a case brought to Multnomah from Marion county on a change of venue, and grows out of bonds given for the appearance of a criminal. Dr. Geo. H. Davis was arrested at Salem charged with committing an abortion on Lizzie Yergen, and was bound over June 18, 1887, by Justice of the Peace O'Donnell of East Salem, in the sum of $2000, to await the action of the grand jury. Davis' brother, a resident of Marion county, desiring the prisoner released came to the Portland Trust Co., of Oregon, deposited $2000 with them and asked them to become bondsmen. As a corporation cannot go on a bond, the company furnished bondsmen in the person of two of their directors, viz: W. W. Spaulding and Cleveland Rockwell.

Dr. Davis disappeared and George W. Belt, the district attorney for the Third district seeks to recover the amount of the bond. Payment is resisted by Davis's brother, who is practically the defendant in the suit, on the ground that the bond is not valid, because the prisoner was bound over for abortion, and there is no such crime on the statute books of Oregon. It is claimed that he should have been held for manslaughter The grand jury indicted him for manslaughter.

The case came up before Judge Bean of the Second district (sitting for Judge Boise) who decided on a demurrer that the bond was valid, but a change of venue was granted for the reason that the nominal defendants were residents of Multnomah county. Mr. Belt in person and W. H. Holmes appear for the plaintiff; Moreland and Masters and George H. Burnett for the defendants.

The Portland Trust Company is fully protected and merely awaits the decision of the court as to whether the amount of the bond shall be paid.

TO CARRY LUMBER TO CHINA.

A Vessel Owned by a Portlander En Route Here From Hong Kong.

When Mr. William Dunbar, of this city, was in Hong Kong a few weeks since, he purchased, in conjunction with a gentleman there, the British iron bark Kitty. Yesterday he received a cablegram stating that the vessel, after being dry-docked and thoroughly overhauled and painted, had been chartered by Lai Hing, one of the leading merchants of Hong Kong, and had sailed on the 18th for this port with a full cargo of Chinese merchandise and hemp for the Portland cordage works. As the Coloma sailed about the same time, the two will have an opportunity to test their speed.

The Kitty is of 830 tons register and carries about 1200 tons. She is intended for the lumber trade between the Columbia river and Chinese ports, and will make two trips a year. She has a capacity for 650,000 feet of lumber, and her going on this route will help the mills of Oregon to some extent and will be the means of starting a trade which may be increased. It would be a good thing for this city if more would show the enterprise exhibited by Mr. Dunbar, and he will have the best wishes of all for his success in this venture.

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATER.—The continued popularity of that brightest and best of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, "The Mikado," received additional tribute last evening when it was witnessed by the largest house of the week. The Juvenile Opera Company has not appeared to better advantage in any opera which they have given, with the exception, perhaps, of "Olivette," which they give with an abandon that is most amusing. Teddy Gamble as Koko was simply immense. His entering song as well as his topical song, was vociferously encored, and his humorous acting highly appreciated. He is a natural comedian and if he improves as he grows in years will make his mark on the comic stage. Misses Camille Cleveland as Yum-Yum, Julia Martin as Pitti-Sing and little Stella May as Peep-Bo, all looked well and acted with a most delightful *naivete*, the last especially, by her earnestness and cuteness, being very amusing. Master George Beban was a fine Mikado, his clear, ringing voice doing full justice to the music of his role. Miss Emma Berg sang the difficult role of Katisha correctly and with a smoothness hardly to be expected in one so young, and she threw an amount of dramatic force into her acting that would have done credit to an old professional. Altogether the performance was one that would have been creditable to a company of older and more experienced people. To-night "Olivette," which is admittedly the Juvenile's best work.

THE NEW STOCK YARDS.

Ample Accommodation to be Provided for the Care of Cattle.

The purposes and plans of the Union Stock Yard Company, recently incorporated and organized, are to establish stock yards in the north end of the city, ample not only for the present but for future needs, and to give facilities for shippers on all the lines of railroad centering here. Hitherto there have been two small stock yards. The one owned by J. H. Rathburn on the eastside while not a losing investment, did not prosper for the reason that shipments of cattle were so irregular. Sometimes more were received than the yard could accommodate, and then there would be long periods with no arrivals at all. Mr. Rathburn has surrendered his lease from the O. & C. railroad, and will vacate the premises between now and the first of May.

The other yard is in the north end of the city, a short distance this side of the bone yards. It was provided by the Northern Pacific Terminal Company to accommodate shipments on the Northern Pacific. As caring for stock is not a part of the Terminal Company's business, all they could furnish was a lot of corrals. When stock came in shippers made arrangements with the train men to unload them and with section men to feed them. There was no system, and while the charges were never unreasonable, shippers were put to a great deal of bother.

The new company will remedy all this. The officers are: President, W. H. Holcomb; vice-president, J. M. Buckley; secretary and treasurer, E. L. Brown; superintendent, J. H. Rathburn. They are familiar with the needs of the cattle trade and will provide for it. The present yards at the north end will be enlarged, cattle will be received by the company from cars, cared for and fed, and if desired, stock sent on consignment will be sold. The completion of the railroad bridge next month will give the O. R. & N. and the O. & C. ready access to the new yards.

HOLLADAY'S EAST SIDE PROPERTY.

An Opinion that it Will Sell for More than Half a Million.

The announcement in yesterday's OREGONIAN that the stock of Oregon Real Estate Association owned by the estate of Ben Holladay would be sold at auction furnished the real estate men and investors of Portland a very interesting theme for conversation. There was a great deal of estimating as to what the property would sell for. About a year ago J. P. O. Lownsdale, P. W. Gillette and T. A. Patterson, all three very conservative men, appraised the property officially as worth $500,000. Since that time the railroad bridge has been built, a street line run out and another line projected with good prospects of success. These have added from 10 to 25 per cent. to the selling value of the land, and when the general advance in real estate on the east side is considered, it is safe to predict that the property will bring $600,000 in the market if sold in lots and blocks.

Said a well known real estate man to an OREGONIAN reporter: "I think it is a mistake to put the stock under the hammer instead of the property itself. Some men, anxious to invest, will hesitate to go into so large a real estate transaction when they know who their partners are to be. I am satisfied that at forced sale the property will bring over half a million, which would leave Mrs. Holladay, after paying the debts, about $150,000. Still I would not be surprised if the stock sold for well toward half a million, and I am certain if the creditors attempt to buy it in for the amount of the judgment only, they will find others who will make them pay considerably more in order to get it."

NOT PLEASED WITH THE HOLY LAND.

A Portlander Who Got His Satisfy of Locusts, Wild Honey, Et Cetera.

Mr. D. P. Thompson and party, including the irrepressible and skeptical Henderson, whose lack of veneration has so shocked Mr. Thompson, arrived at Paris two days since. Henderson wrote from Vienna, expressing his joy at once more being in a land of civilization, where beer and bolognas and pretzels can be found, and where a Christian tongue is spoken, even if it is one he cannot understand.

He says he got his everlasting satisfy of a Holy Land where there is a surfeit of things spiritual and a disgusting dearth of things spirituous; where one has to live on camel beef and pre-historic butter, to say nothing of locusts and wild honey. He says it is not strange that prohibition can be enforced in Damascus (accent on the first syllable) when it is possible to oblige all women to conceal their faces in public. When this can be done here, prohibition can also be enforced, and he thinks that people who favor one of these things would probably be willing to try the other. As for himself, he does not favor either and will probably remain in a country where these things are not agitated till no more is heard of prohibition here.

LOCAL NOTES.

"Olivette" at the New Park to-night.

The sale of reserved seats for Frederick Warde's engagement opens to-morrow morning at Prentice's.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday for D. W. Kennedy and Rachael J. How, and Wm. Turner and Mary Davies.

This evening Judge Deady will begin his course of lectures on constitutional law, before the law school of the university of Oregon.

Louis Barin, of Oregon City, wandered into a sort of political headquarters yesterday and caused much mirth by asking for a drink of water.

All hopes of the recovery of Postoffice Inspector George Mason have been abandoned and his death may be announced at any moment.

Citizenship intentions were declared yesterday by Wm. M. Worden and Walter Richard Gramorgan, Englishmen, and Albert Fleischhauer, a German.

The county court yesterday directed the publication of a petition from Ann E. Powell, widow of David Powell, to sell her dower in certain lands belonging to the estate.

A. Anderson's candy store on Washington street, near Fifth, was entered Tuesday night by a burglar, who obtained $10 or 12 in money and a quantity of tobacco. No clue to the thief.

A building permit was issued yesterday by the superintendent of streets for the erection of a two-story dwelling for A. P. DeLin, to cost $4000, at the corner of Gibbs and Corbett streets.

The captain of the British ship Forfarshire yesterday received word that Charles Neilson, Swedish sailor whom he left at Astoria sick with consumption, died yesterday morning.

Corvallis *Times*. Hunting is reported as being good in this section and wild geese are being slaughtered in abundance. The birds are in fine condition and our nimrods are improving their opportunity.

Mr. J. T. Gregg, of Marion county, has been appointed secretary of the republican state committee. The committee will open rooms in a few days in the Portland Savings bank building on Washington street.

Veal has been very scarce this spring, but is now coming in plentifully. A number of fine dressed hogs also came in on the west-side train yesterday. Good mutton still continues scarce, and lamb is rather small for the time of year, but very juicy.

On the meeting of the U. S. district court yesterday morning, Mr. Whalley closed his argument for the O. & C. R. R. Co. in the case of Holland vs. Brown & McCabe et al. Mr. Mallory then made an argument in behalf of Brown & McCabe, and Mr. Ettinger closed for the plaintiff. The case was taken under advisement.

THE SP

Canvass of Comm
Watering the

To-day the com
Multnomah Driving
for funds to pay for
House road will begin
to finish up in two days
as follows: D. S.
H. C. Leonard, E. S.
Burrell, B. F. Hayden

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AMUSEMENTS.
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TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY)
OLIVETTE!
MATINEE SATURDAY
CHILD OF THE
Grand Farewell Performance
MIKADO
Secure your seats at Prentice's.

NEW PARK THEATER
JOHN P. HOWE, Lessee
Limited Engagement, for
Only, of the Eminent
Supported by an Efficient
Monday, April 23,
Tuesday, 24th,
Wednesday, 25th,
Thursday, 26th,
Friday, 27th,
Reserved Seats at Prentice's morning.
Prices—Opera Chairs $1.00. Center 50c. Gallery 25c.

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NEW ARMORY
THURSDAY EVENING,
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FRIDAY EVENING,
An interesting Musical will be given at the Unitarian the proceeds to be given of this city. Admission

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FINEST RESORT
On Jefferson Street, First Class Sunday Best of Refreshments mitted.

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The Great Battle
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This unequaled exhibit 10 P. M. On Sunday Third street between

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Is a pure and It contains all the opium in natural ness of the stomach, headache, etc.

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